REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR 1867–68

BANGALORE

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1868

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STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION

Tabulated according to the forms prepared by the Statistical Committee.

A. Ecclesiastical.
B. Educational.
C. Literary and Scientific.
   1. Literary and Scientific Societies.
   2. The Press.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
BANGALORE, 30*th May* 1868.

From

B. L. RICE, Esq.,
Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

To

CAPTAIN J. A CAMPBELL,
Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of Mysore.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit the following report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the official year 1867—68.

Number of Schools.

2. On the 31st of March 1868, the entire number of schools connected with the Educational Department was 110, consisting of 64 Government schools and 46 grant-in-aid schools.

Number of Pupils.

3. In all these institutions together there were 6935 scholars, of whom 5634 were boys and 1301 girls. To form this total the Government schools contribute 2797 pupils and the grant-in-aid schools 4138.

Pupils classified.

4. It appears from the returns that of those under instruction 4124 are Hindus, 1398 Mahomedans, and 1113 "others," or Europeans and Eurasians.

Summary of Statistics.

5. The following summary of the statistics furnished in the report shews the number of schools assignable to each of the appointed standards.

Description of Schools.	Government.		Grant-in-aid.	
	No. of Schools.	No of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No of Pupils.
Higher Class Schools ...	8	1104	4	671
Middle do. do. ..	9	278	6	359
Lower do. do. ...	45	1363	20	1807
Female Schools ..	0	0	16	1301
Normal School ...	1	28	0	0
Engineering School ...	1	24	0	0
Total.....	64	2797	46	4138

With reference to the 46 grant-in-aid schools, it may explained that branch schools have been reckoned in with their parent institution as one, and not separately, otherwise the number would have approximated more nearly to that of the Government schools.

New Government Schools.

6. During the period under review, nine new schools were established by Government, namely ; one Anglo-vernacular, seven Canarese and one Hindustani. The Rajah's school at Mysore came under the direct management of the department.

New Grants-in-aid.

7. New grants-in-aid were given to six schools, grants to two other schools were augmented, and one grant was withdrawn.

Inspection.

8. A re-distribution was made of the work of inspection, two distinct circles being formed for that purpose.

Educational Buildings.

9. The responsibility of constructing and keeping in repair school buildings was transferred from the Public Works department to the Educational department. This change was to take effect from the commencement of a new official year.

Female Normal School.

10. The suggestions originated by Miss Carpenter for the establishment of female normal schools were submitted for the consideration of the principal native officials, and found to be impracticable under present circumstances.

Revision of Grants.

11. A revision was made of all existing grants-in-aid, with the view of adopting measures to equalize, as far as possible, the expenditure on English and vernacular education respectively, or on institutions founded for Europeans and those established for natives. The withdrawal of aid from two of the schools belonging to the former class was sanctioned, and it was directed that for the present no addition should be made to the expenditure on English schools in Bangalore.

12. The extension of vernacular education among the masses was

brought under consideration, and a scheme was drawn up for the establishment of hóbly schools in every part of the province, to be maintained by the proceeds of a cess. It has accordingly been determined to appropriate to educational purposes a portion of a local fund to be raised in connection with the new Revenue Survey.

Vernacular Education.

13. Attention was also directed to the desirability of establishing Government schools for female education, and the opinion of influential native gentlemen was sought on the matter. There was a general agreement in their views; and in accordance with their recommendation, a beginning will be made experimentally in Bangalore.

Female Education.

14. In drawing up this report, I have adopted the form prescribed by the Government of India in Resolution No. 1648 of the 25th February 1864, and for fuller information regarding the foregoing subjects, as well as particulars of the educational operations generally, I would refer to the statements under each of the various heads there given.

Plan of the Report.

15. Minuter details will be found in the appendices, the contents of which are indicated by their titles, namely:—

Appendices.

Appendix I. Government Schools for General Education.
„ II. „ „ Special do.
„ III. Grant-in-aid Schools.
„ IV. Private unaided Schools.

All these consist of compilations from the reports of inspection or examination, a large proportion of them furnished by myself before receiving charge of the Director's office.

Appendix V contains Statistics of Instruction, tabulated in the forms drawn up by the Statistical Committee, and comprises information under the following heads; A. Ecclesiastical, B. Educational, C. Literary and Scientific.

I. Controlling Agencies with General Financial Statistics.

1. *Inspecting Officers.*

16. The following comparative statement, shewing the inspectorial staff as it stood at the beginning and at the end of the official year, will indicate the changes that have been made in the interval.

1st April 1867.	31st March 1868.
1 Inspector. 1 Deputy Inspector. 1 Sub-Deputy Inspector of Canarese Schools. 1 Do. do. of Hindustani Schools.	2 Inspectors. 1 Sub-Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools.

The offices of Deputy Inspector and Sub-Deputy Inspector of Canarese Schools merged into that of Inspector.

17. There are now therefore two Inspectors, each of whom has a circle of inspection. The first circle extends over the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Hassan districts, and Coorg. The second circle includes the Toomkoor, Shimoga, Chituldroog and Cudoor districts. There is also a Mahomedan Sub-Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools.

2. *Expenditure.*

18. The actual expenditure was as follows:—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1867—68.	
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.
Direction with its subsidiary charges ...	12,103	0
Inspection with its subsidiary charges ...	12,979	0
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads) ...	1,13,662	48,197
Total.....	1,38,744	48,197

19. An analysis of the expenditure on instruction gives the following results:—

Description of Schools.	Government.		Grant-in-aid.	
	From Imperial Funds.	From other sources.	From Imperial Funds.	From other sources.
Higher Class Schools ...	34,420	7,020	12,640	15,345
Middle „ „ ...	9,381	0	6,060	6,563
Lower „ „ ...	12,463	0	6,325	7,794
Female Schools	0	0	6,220	11,475
Normal School	5,411	0	0	0
Engineering School ...	3,607	0	0	0
Total.....	65,282	7,020	30,245	41,177

Some of the expenditure on female schools is included in that of the other class schools, as separate returns were not received from the managers.

II. Universities.

III. Government Colleges.

20. There are no institutions coming under either of these heads.

IV. Government Schools.

Description of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	Average daily attendance.	Total Expenditure.	
				From Imperial Funds	From Local Funds.*
Schools of the Higher Class	8	1,150	904	34,420	7,020
„ Middle „ ...	9	233	222	9,381	0
„ Lower „ ...	45	1,153	1,013	12,463	0
Female Schools	0	0	0	0	0
Normal School	1	25	24	5,411	0
Other Schools for Special Education	1	31	27	3,607	0
Total.....	64	2,592	2,190	65,282	7,020

*21. The number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the official year was 2797.

* N. B. All the fees are paid into the Government Treasuries.

1. *Schools of the Higher Class.*

22. This is the principal Government school in the province, and is under the charge of a graduate from Cambridge. The institution is affiliated to the Madras University, and educates up to the standard of the B. A. degree. Ten students matriculated during the past year, and one passed the First Arts examination. Changes in the masters and hours of study have somewhat affected the attendance. It still remains, however, the largest school in the Mysore country.

High School, Bangalore.

23. This school was established in 1833, and has hitherto been in every respect a free school, entirely supported by the late Maha Rajah. On his death, in March, this year, it was placed under the Educational department. It contains upwards of 250 scholars, the most advanced of whom are preparing for matriculation, the Senate of the Madras University having arranged for the holding henceforward of a branch examination in the city of Mysore.

Rajah's School, Mysore.

24. These District schools are designed to educate up to the standard of the University entrance examination. From the Hassan school three students succeeded in passing the test this year, and are now preparing for the F. A. examination. Classes for matriculation have been formed at Hassan, Shimoga and Kolar. The other schools are still much below the standard. The one at Toomkoor gives promise of improvement. The two last are in unhealthy districts, and have been kept back by illness and changes among the masters.

Superior Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Hassan.
Shimoga.
Kolar.
Toomkoor.
Chituldroog.
Chikkamoglúr.

25. *Statistical information.*

Number of Institutions.	Average number of pupils.	Cost charged to		Total.	Annual Cost of educating each pupil.	
		Imperial Funds.	Other sources of Income.		Average total.	Cost to Government.
8	1150	34,420	7,020	41,440	36—0—6	19—15—5

Fees.		Pupils.			
Total amount realized.	Average per pupil.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
4,436	4 0 3	1025	37	42	1104

2. *Schools of the Middle Class.*

26. Most of these schools have made steady progress during the year under review. The Chinnapatam school was emptied for a time through ill feeling towards the master, but is filling again now that a new man has been appointed to the charge of it. At Harihar and Shikarpur new premises have been recently completed and occupied. The Chikka Naikanhalli school has become unpopular owing to disputes regarding a site for a new building. The matter is now settled, and the school may be expected to regain its pupils. The school in the Yelandur jaghir is a new one, opened last August. It has made a very promising beginning and is well attended.

Inferior Anglo-Vernacular Schools.
Hoonsoor.
Nursipur.
Chikka Balapur.
Chinnapatam.
Devanhalli.
Harihar.
Shikarpur.
Yellandur.
Chikka Naikanhalli.

27. Many applications for English schools of this class have been received, as for example, from Chamrajnagar, Dodda Balapur, Gundalpet and other places, but looking to the greater importance to the people generally of vernacular education, it has been resolved to expend all available funds in the establishment of Canarese schools.

28. *Statistical information.*

Number of Institutions.	Average number of pupils.	Cost charged to		Total.	Annual Cost of educating each pupil.	
		Imperial Funds.	Other sources of Income.		Average total.	Cost to Government.
9	233	9,381	0	9,381	40 4 2	37 3 6

Fees.		Pupils.			
Total amount realized.	Average per pupil.	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Others.	Total.
708	2—8—8	253	19	6	278

3. *Schools of the Lower Class.*

Vernacular Schools.

29. The number of these schools has been more correctly returned this year than in the report for 1866—67. Three are Hindustani schools and the remainder Canarese. Several of the latter have been considerably strengthened by amalgamation with indigenous schools of long standing The junction has in every case been made on the application of the country masters themselves. Overtures of this nature sufficiently testify to the influence which the Government schools are exerting, and to the superior footing on which they have been placed by the progressive course of study appointed for them.

30. The Canarese school at Narsipur in the Hassan district is the most advanced and the best attended of its class. The school at Kankanhalli, on the other hand, has never thriven. All the pupils having been gradually withdrawn, it was finally closed in January. Of the Hindustani schools the one at Kolar is by far the best.

31. New Canarese schools have been opened during the year at Serjapur, Yelahanka, Kortagiri, Turvekere, Nanjangode, Harnhalli and Holayhonur; all of them the head quarters of taluks. A Hindustani school has been opened at Chituldroog.

32. The extension of vernacular education among the agricultural population and the masses generally has been under consideration, and proposals for this end were submitted to Government, in which it was recommended that hóbly schools should be established throughout the country, to be supported by a local assessment. The schools would be in many respects similar to the hulkabundee schools of the North-West Provinces. Not less than 50,000 children, it is estimated, would be brought under instruction by this means alone. In connection with the scheme alluded to, it has been determined to create a School Fund, by setting apart for educational purposes a proportion of a local fund to be levied from all holdings. The full realization of these views

however depends on the completion of the Survey and Settlement operations now in progress.

33. *Statistical information.*

Number of Institutions.	Average number of pupils.	Cost charged to		Total.	Annual Cost of educating each pupil.	
		Imperial Funds.	Other sources of Income.		Average total.	Cost to Government.
45	1153	12,463	0	12,463	10—11—2	10—2—2

Fees.		Pupils.			
Total Amount realized.	Average per pupil.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
772	0—9—0	1116	232	15	1363

4. *Female Schools.*

34. There have hitherto been none directly under Government control. It is intended shortly to establish one at Bangalore, as recommended by the leading native officials who were consulted in the matter. Two others are to be opened at out-stations from which applications have been received. Male teachers of respectable character and good caste will be employed in these schools, as no female teachers are procurable, except Christians, who are objected to on religious grounds.

35. The proposals for the establishment of a female normal school met with no support from the Hindus here, and are impracticable in the present state of native opinion, as not a single pupil can be obtained who by caste would be acceptable to the people generally. A class of female teachers may be expected to arise from among the pupils of the schools for general female education.

5. *Normal School.*

36. From this institution are derived the masters of the Government schools. It contains two classes, in one of which the instruction is Anglo-vernacular and in the other purely Canarese. The course of

study embraces, besides the ordinary school subjects, daily lessons on school management. Each student receives, while under training, an allowance of Rs. 9, 7, or 5, a month, according to his standing and progress. Before appointment to a mastership, he is required to pass an examination for a certificate of qualification. This test was adopted for the first time during the past year, and has had a beneficial effect.

37. An elementary Practising School is attached to the Normal School. In this the students gain a practical knowledge of school work, by actually taking part in teaching, and by giving model lessons which are subjected to the criticism of the other members of the class to which they belong.

6. *Other Schools for Special Education.*

Engineering School.

38. This school has made satisfactory progress during the year. At the annual examination, conducted by means of written papers set by the Chief Engineer and other officers of the Public Works Department, seven students in the first class were found qualified for certificates as assistant overseers.

V. Private Institutions under Government Inspection.

39. The returns under this head have been compiled with greater accuracy than last year, especially as regards the female schools, which will partly account for the variations in the numbers.

Description of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls (monthly average).	Average daily attendance.	Grants-in-aid given by Government.	Expenditure from all sources other than grants-in-aid given by Government.
Colleges	0	0	0	0	0
Schools of the Higher Class.	4	680	558	11,640	15,345
„ Middle „	6	342	325	6,060	6,563
„ Lower „	20	1853	1528	6,325	7,794
Female Schools... ...	16	1204	1046	6,220	11,474
Normal „	0	0	0	0	0
Other Schools for Special Education	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	46	4079	3457	30,245	41,176

40. At the end of the official year there were 4138 pupils on the rolls.

41. The following is a statement of additional, augmented and cancelled grants.

New Grants.	Amount.
St. Andrew's School,Bangalore	200
Sanskrit and Canarese School, Melkota	20
Catholic Schools, Shethalli	30
London Mission Canarese Girls' Boarding School, Bangalore ...	50
Wesleyan Mission Canarese Girls' School, Bangalore	20
Mahomedan Female School, Bangalore	50

Increased Grants.	Amount of Increase.
Wesleyan Mission English Girls' School, Bangalore	30
London Mission Canarese Girls' Day Schools, Bangalore and Anikal.	50

Cancelled Grant.	Amount.
Cantonment Boys' and Girls' School, Bangalore	50

1. *Schools of the Higher Class.*

42. Of the four schools included under this head three are situated in Bangalore and one in Mysore. Bishop Cotton's and St. Andrews' Schools have been established by the English and Scotch chaplains respectively, for the education of European and Eurasian children. The other two institutions are intended chiefly for natives. They belong to the Wesleyan Mission, and have been many years in existence. St. Andrews' obtained a grant-in-aid during the year under review.

Bishop Cotton's School.
Native Educational Institution.
St. Andrews' School
Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.

43. In Bishop Cotton's School and the Native Educational Institution a considerable increase of scholars has taken place. The number

of successful candidates from each school in the last University examination was as follows :—

	Matriculation Examination.	
Bishop Cotton's School... ...	4	(2 in the first class.)
NativeEducational Institution...	4	
St. Andrews' School	3	
Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore	4	(1 in the first class.)

44. *Statistical information.*

Number of Institutions.	Average number of pupils.	Cost charged to		Total.	Annual Cost of educating each pupil.	
		Imperial Funds.	Other sources of Income.		Average total.	Cost to Government.
4	680	30,215	41,176	71,421	105—0—5	44—7—7

Fees.		Pupils.			
Total Amount realized.	Average per pupil.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
9,891	14--11--10	470	19	182	671

2. *Schools of the Middle Class.*

45. All the schools placed under this head are located in Bangalore. The number of pupils in the Cantonment Boys' School having declined very considerably, in consequence of the establishment of the superior schools mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it was resolved to withdraw the grant from the beginning of the next official year. The Ordnance school, situated in the fort of Bangalore, has suffered from the removal of the Public Offices to the Cantonment, whereby many of the former residents have been drawn away to that part of the town. The other schools have very well maintained their position.

Cantonment Boys' School
„ Orphanage.
Ordnance School.
St. John's District School.
St. Joseph's Catholic Seminary.
St. Patrick's Catholic Seminary.

46. *Statistical information.*

Number of Institutions.	Average number of pupils.	Cost charged to		Total.	Annual Cost of educating each pupil.	
		Imperial Funds.	Other sources of Income.		Average total.	Cost to Government.
6	342	6,060	6,563	12,623	36—14—6	17—11—6

Fees.		Pupils.			
Total Amount realized.	Average per pupil.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
1,218	3—6—3	86	5	268	359

3. *Schools of the Lower Class.*

47. These are all vernacular schools, except the Ragged school established by the chaplain of St. Mark's for the children of drummers in the native regiments. The most elementary English is there taught. In the Catholic Schools at Mysore, and at Blackpalli in Bangalore, a little English instruction is given along with Tamil. All have been satisfactorily conducted during the year. Several branches, including one for girls, have been opened in connection with the Blackpalli School.

48. The Hindustani schools are thirteen in number, all under native management. The reports on these have been for the most part favorable. In the Madrasa Muhammadia some English lessons have been introduced. The Madrasa Islamia in Bangalore, and the Madrasa é Bowring in Mysore, have been conducted with less efficiency than in former years. The Hindustani school at Shimoga has been greatly disturbed by disputes regarding the management.

49. The Sanskrit and Canarese School received a grant during this year, as did also the Catholic Schools at Shethaili, where Canarese is the medium of instruction. The former is situated at Melkota, a

sacred place and a seat of learning, in the Hassan district. The latter is in the same district. It is attended entirely by the children of cultivators and enjoys much popularity.

50. The remaining two schools are Tamil, but the Sadur Veda Siddanta Seminaries not exclusively so, as they provide for instruction in Telugu and Canarese besides. The last named are exceedingly well managed institutions.

51. *Statistical information.*

Number of Institutions.	Average number of pupils.	Cost charged to		Total.	Annual Cost of educating each pupil.	
		Imperial Funds.	Other sources of Income.		Average total.	Cost to Government.
20	1,853	6,325	7,794	14,119	7—9—10	3—6—6

Fees.		Pupils.			
Total Amount realized.	Average per pupil.	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Others.	Total.
1,729	0—15—3	565	958	284	1807

4. *Female Schools.*

52. Of these, five are established for European and Eurasian children alone. The condition of Bishop Cotton's School has improved. The Cantonment Girls' School on the other hand was almost emptied, and as in the case of the Boys' School, and for similar reasons, the grant has been withdrawn. The St. John's Districts' Schools are invaluable to the neighbourhood in which they are situated. The Infant school has been classed with female schools as coming more appropriately under that head than under boys' schools. The grant to the Wesleyan Mission English Girls' School was augmented.

53. In the Convent, besides the English schools, there are separate vernacular departments, where both Tamil and Canarese are

studied. A little English again is taught in the London Mission Canarese Boarding School and in the Wesleyan Mission Tamil Girls' School. The former received a grant during the past official year.

54. Of the purely vernacular schools, three are Canarese, four Tamil, and one Hindustani.

55. The operations of the London Mission Canarese Girls' Day Schools have been attended with much success. The number of pupils in them is larger than in any other girls' schools in the province. The grant to these institutions has been increased. The Catholic School at Shethalli is a Canarese school. It received a grant last December, and is well reported of.

56. Among the Tamil schools bearing a good character may be named the long established Hindu Female School, managed with much ability by a native committee; and also the Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School at Alasur, a populous suburb to the east of Bangalore.

57. The Mahomedan Female Institution is unique of its kind, and an object of singular interest. It was established last June by a committee of Mahomedan gentlemen, and, in spite of popular prejudice, is attended by the large number of 115 girls. This school received a grant-in-aid in January.

58. *Statistical information.*

Number of Institutions.	Average number of pupils.	Cost charged to		Total.	Annual Cost of educating each pupil.	
		Imperial Funds.	Other sources of Income.		Average total.	Cost to Government.
16	1204	6,220	11,475	17,695	14-11-1	5-2-9

Fees.		Pupils.			
Total Amount realized.	Average per pupil.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
3,329	2-8-11	871	126	304	1301

5. *Normal Schools.*

6. *Other Schools for Special Education.*

59. There are no private schools under either of these heads receiving grants from Government.

7. *Private Unaided Schools.*

60. Many of the indigenous and other private schools of the country have been visited by the Inspectors, but there are none placed under formal and regular inspection. An account of such as have been examined during the past year will be found in Appendix IV. together with a description of the customs prevailing in Hindu schools.

VI. Scholarships.

61. A few scholarships, to the extent of Rs. 45 a month, have been given to poor and deserving students of the High School, who had matriculated but were unable without assistance to remain longer at school to fit themselves for the more advanced examinations. The stipends paid to students of the Normal School may also be considered as coming under this head. They have been referred to in the paragraph on that institution.

VII. Employment of Students in the Public Service.

62. No regular examination is held for the public service, but appointments are generally bestowed on those who have received some amount of education at school Hence the desire among respectable natives for instruction, especially in English, as they have observed its importance as a means of gaining employment in the first instance and of advancement afterwards. Many voluntarily pass the General and Special Test examinations of the Madras Uncovenanted Civil Service, that their knowledge may be certified by authority. The General Test referred to is easier than the University entrance examination, and within the capacity of advanced pupils from the Government inferior anglo-vernacular schools.

VIII. English Language in Indian Education.

68. English is taught in all the Government schools of the higher and middle classes, but not alone; Canarese is regularly studied by every pupil, a progressive course of instruction in the literature and

grammar of that language being included in the curriculum. A good English education is now probably within the reach of all, and it is not intended at present to increase the number of anglo-vernacular schools established by Government.

IX. Book Department.

64. The operations of the Book Department have largely increased. The aggregate sales in the Central and Branch Depôts amounted to Rs. 12,478 for the year, namely Rs. 9,564 in the former, and Rs. 2,914 in the latter. A very considerable proportion of this sum has been obtained by the sale of school books, the demand for which can scarcely be supplied quickly enough, but works on general literature also meet with ready purchasers. It is becoming less difficult to dispose of even books of an expensive kind.

65. Most of the elementary English and Canarese school books are printed in Bangalore at the Government Press, and are noticeable for their cheapness and good typography. A series of vernacular maps is still wanting.

66. During the past year there have been printed by Government, the English First Book, Canarese First Book, and Canarese Poetical Anthology, in part ; and the Shabda Mani Darpana in full. The latter is a valuable grammar of ancient Canarese and a scarce work.

67. In conclusion I may add, that until the month of February the office of Director of Public Instruction was held by Mr. J. Garrett, who then obtained leave of absence to Europe on sick certificate.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. L. RICE,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX I.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Nundidroog Division.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Bangalore	.. ..	High school.
Do.	.. ..	Normal School.
Do.	.. ..	Engineering School.
Chinnapatam	.. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School.
Do.	.. ..	Canarese School.
Devanhalli	.. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School.
Do.	.. ..	Canarese School.
Dodda Balapur	.. ..	Do. do.
Hoskota	.. ..	Do. do.
Kanakanhalli	.. ..	Do. do.
Magadi	.. ..	Do. do.
Sarjapur	.. ..	Do. do.
Yelahanka	.. ..	Do. do.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

Kolar	.. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School.
Do.	.. ..	Canarese School.
Do.	.. ..	Hindustani School.
Chikka Balapur	.. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School.
Do.	.. ..	Canarese School.
Chintamanipet	.. ..	Do. do.
Goribidnur	.. ..	Do. do.
Mulvagal	.. ..	Do. do.
Narsapur	.. ..	Do. do.
Shrinivaspur	.. ..	Do. do.
Sidlaghatta	.. ..	Do. do.

TOOMKOOR DISTRICT.

Toomkoor	.. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School.
Do.	.. ..	Canarese School.
Do.	.. ..	Hindustani School.
Chikka Naikanhalli	..	Anglo-Vernacular School.
Do.	.. ..	Canarese School.
Honnavalli	.. ..	Do. do.
Kortagiri	.. ..	Do. do.
Madgiri	.. ..	Do. do.
Sira.	.. ..	Do. do.
Turvekere	.. ..	Do. do.

Ashtagram Division.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore	.. ..	Rajah's School.
Hoonsoor	.. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School.
Yelandur	.. ..	Do. do.
Nanjangode	.. .	Canarese School.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Hassan	.. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School.
Narsipur	.. .	Do. do.
Do.	.. ..	Canarese School.
Arkalgode	.. ..	Do. do.
Belur.	.. ..	Do. do.
Harnhalli	.. ..	Do. do.
Sakleshpur	.. ..	Do. do.

Nugur Division.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Shimoga	.. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School.
Do.	.. ..	Canarese School.
Shikarpur	.. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School.

Shikarpur	.. ..	Canarese School.
Channagiri	.. ..	Do. do.
Holé Honur	.. ..	Do. do.
Sagur.	.. ...	Do. do.

CHITULDROOG DISTRICT.

Chituldroog	.. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School.
Do.	.. ..	Canarese School.
Do.	.. ..	Hindustani School.
Harihar	.. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School.
Do.	.. ..	Canarese School.
Hosadroog	.. ..	Do. do.
Paugada	.. ..	Do. do.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Chikka Mogalur	.. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School.
Banavar	.. ..	Canarese School.
Birur.	.. ..	Do. do.
Kadur.	.. ..	Do. do.
Tarikere	.. ..	Do. do.

Nundidroog Division.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

1. There were reported to be 459 students in this institution at the close of the official year, which is the largest number attending any one school in the Mysore country. The standard of instruction in the most advanced class is that appointed by the Madras University for the B. A. degree. Last December ten of the scholars matriculated, one of them in the first class. One student passed the First Arts examination. Some months ago it was proposed to form a regular college department, but this plan was not carried out. The annual examination of the school was held in October, and conducted in the higher classes by means of written papers. The reports of the examiners were generally favourable, as will be seen from the subjoined extracts.

BANGALORE. The High School

Reports on the F. A. Class.

2. The examiner, Mr. Best, B. A, Acting Head Master of the Bellary Provincial School, having left this part of India, Mr. Rice, Inspector of Schools, valued the answers. Of the 120 marks allotted to the subject, two students gained more than one half, and three others more than one third but less than a half. It may therefore be said that five out of the eight candidates have done fairly. I may be allowed to caution them however against adhering too literally to the notes and explanations contained in the edition they have been using of the appointed works. However useful as aids, these annotations are not designed to be committed to memory for re-production at the examination.

English.

3. The Rev. C. Campbell, B. A., reports as follows:—"B. Venkatapati Ayangar has obtained the greatest number of marks, viz., 63 of the maximum 80. His writing both in English and Canarese is remarkably good,

Canarese.

and the spelling pretty accurate. Some of his mistakes in parsing rather surprised me, considering the proof of good scholarship exhibited in other parts of the paper. He can translate well, and with some degree of spirit, both from Canarese into English, and from English into Canarese. Of this he had given good proof in the prose paper. But the translations of the Canarese and English poetry are not so successful. S. Venkatavaradiengar, and C. Narrain Rao have also done very well, and received 59 and 54 marks respectively. Their papers afford evidence of their diligent application and study. As printing has been only recently introduced into this country, it is not matter of surprise that there should be much diversity in spelling of Canarese words even among the learned. But now that the press is being brought into active operation, and the number of books is yearly increasing and being widely circulated, I would urge upon our young scholars due attention to accuracy in this respect."

4. Captain G. E. Callander, R. A., reports "that the two first on the list did well, particulaily S. V. Varadiengar, for if there had not been one or two slight errors in his working of the questions, he would have obtained full marks for all the questions he tried. As it was he answered all but two, and it would seem probable from the style of his answers that he might have done the others if he had had a little more time. The answers of the last four were on the whole not satisfactory, and in one instance, that of D. Subbaiya, very careless."

Arithmetic.

5. "The result of this examination (remarks Captain Callander.) is, I am sorry to say, as far as regards the algebra, unsatisfactory, with one exception, that of S. Venkatavaradiengar, whose papers were very good. The rest did very little in algebra. The Euclid was tolerable. The answers of S. Venkatavaradiengar were excellent, his demonstrations complete, neat, and highly satisfactory, the reason for each step being rarely if ever omitted, and I had great pleasure in awarding full marks for his Euclid paper."

Euclid and Algebra.

6. The Rev. J. Bamforth, Principal of Bishop Cotton's School, says:—"I have the pleasure to forward the results of my examination of the F. A. class in history and geography. It will be seen from

History and Geography.

the order of merit that, of the eight students, three, Mahomed Alli, Rama Rao, and B. Venkatapati Ayangar, have obtained ⅔ marks or more ; three ½ or more ; and the remaining two ⅓ or more, a very satisfactory result."

Reports on the Matriculation Class.

7. The Rev. J. Bamforth, who examined in this subject, says :—

English.

"Of the thirty students, one, J. Lawrence, has obtained more than ¾ of the standard ; eight ½ marks or more ; and eight others ⅓ or more. This result I consider highly satisfactory. The great majority of the pupils evinced a very good knowledge of the text books, both with respect to the subject matter and the paraphrase and analysis of sentences. They have also been well grounded in their grammar and syntactical constructions."

8. The Rev. B. Rice reports as follows :—"The answers of the students are, as might be expected, of different degrees of merit. About one third of the whole are very fairly done. Another third shew good progress, although they are not equal to the first. The remainder are more or less defective. A good proportion of the papers shew a respectable acquaintance both with English and Canarese. In the best papers the sense of translated passages is for the most part correctly given, but they are not sufficiently idiomatic. This is a point to which the attention of native students, in general, needs to be specially directed. They should aim at greater accuracy in their translations as it respects idiom, spelling and stops. Neatness of writing might also not be neglected."

Canarese.

9. Mr. J. Lacey, B. L., says :—"I am happy to report that on the whole the boys have done very fairly indeed. Slaney gained the greatest number of marks, and next to him B. Ramaswamiengar. Eight boys obtained more than half marks ; thirteen more than one fourth ; and the remaining ten, less than one fourth. Of the latter, two boys got no marks at all, not having answered a single question correctly. The senior boys appear to understand the questions well, and promise in time to become good arithmeticians.

Arithmetic.

In order to test their ability in applying the principles of arithmetic to the ordinary calculations required in a public office, I set the boys two sums, one regarding pleaders' fees, and the other the stamp required for a plaint, both simple ones; but few evidently understood these questions, as only four boys worked them correctly."

10. Mr. W. A. Porter, M. A., Principal of Combaconum Provincial College, says :—"About one third of the class have answered very creditably, obtaining one half of the full marks or upwards. Another third have also done fairly. The remainder, I think, are somewhat below the standard required for a matriculation class. I am happy to state that the style of the answers with respect to neatness of writing and clearness of arrangement was throughout good."

Euclid and Algebra.

11. Mr. B. L. Rice, Inspector of Schools, reports that the number of students who sent in answers to the questions was thirty. Of the 80 marks assigned to the examination paper, five obtained more than one half; eight between one third and a half; and five between one fourth and a third. The remaining twelve candidates failed to obtain a satisfactory quota, ten of them getting less than 12 marks each. The highest number of marks gained by any one boy was 61, and the lowest, one. One question had reference exclusively to chronology, and was badly answered by all. The general results of the examination however are satisfactory, as 18 out of 30, or 60 per cent of the pupils in the class, may be considered to have passed.

History.

12. Mr. L. Ricketts, Registrar General, and Judge of the Small Cause Court, says :—"With a few exceptions, the class has done very fairly indeed, particularly the boys who have reached up to the standard of 20 marks out of the maximum of 40. The answering, handwriting, and generally neat and correct paper of Desikachari, fully entitle him to the first place, though it will be observed that R. Soobba Rao, C. Madava Rao, A. Seshagiri Rao, and even B. Ramaswamiengar are not very far behind him. Considering that my paper was not altogether an easy one, and that this is the first time of their undergoing the ordeal of a written examination, which requires some experience and knack even when well up in their subject, I am of opinion that the boys on the whole have

Geogfaphy.

acquitted themselves very creditably, and evinced a sound and correct knowledge of the subject in which I had the pleasure of examining them."

13. The lower classes were examined by the Principal and the Assistant Masters. "The results were generally satisfactory, but the English papers of the first class, with the exception of two, were very poor indeed."

CHINNAPATAM. Anglo-Vernacular School.

14. This school which was formerly in a very flourishing condition was almost entirely deserted by its pupils, owing to ill feeling excited against the head master. During one month, the attendance in the English branch did not average 4 boys; and in August, the numbers in the Canarese school barely reached an average of 2. On the appointment of a new head master, in December, the school immediately began to recover from the state of decline into which it had fallen, and has continued to improve up to the present time.

15. The report on the last inspection is as follows:—"When the present head master took charge of the school, the highest class was a fifth. Classes III and IV have been re-formed of scholars who had left school and returned on the appointment of the new master. Throughout the school, the standard of the Canarese is proportionally lower than that of the English studies. In Class III, no Canarese poetry is read, and the attainments in Canarese grammar are very elementary. On the whole, however, I was well satisfied with this class, and also with the fourth, both of which are instructed by the head master. In Class V, one or two boys did fairly, but as a whole it did not shew to advantage. Of Class VI, four boys were present, each of whom formed a separate division, and none of them was reading the complete course laid down for the lowest class. The state of the two lower classes was not so satisfactory as that of the two higher.

Canarese School.

16. "The Canarese school is reviving, but displays very little vitality yet. Its numbers having risen from 2 to 24 is so far a good sign, but the pupils are of a very low standard."

DEVANHALLI. Anglo-Vernacular School.

17. There has been little change in the condition of this school. The formation of a separate Canarese branch in connection with it has been attended with success, and promises to augment the number of scholars, which had previously shewn a tendency to diminish.

18. One pupil had been studying with the head master for matriculation. I examined him in English poetry and mathematics, and have no hesitation in saying he would fail to pass. I have recommended him to come to Bangalore and join the High School, with the view of preparing for next year's examination. The general discipline of the school is decidedly better than when I last saw it. The attainment of a higher standard before long is, I trust, not impossible.

Canarese School.

19. This branch was properly formed only in August, and may be expected to increase.

DODDA BALAPUR. Canarese School.

20. This school has made good progress ever since its establishment. Some inconvenience in the situation of the school-house prevented so large a number of pupils from joining as might have been expected from a town of such considerable size. Notwithstanding this disadvantage however, the attendance was very fair, amounting to 39. In December, the proposal of a private school-master to transfer his pupils to the Government school, on condition of his being made an assistant, was accepted, and the effect has been to raise the numbers to 90, making this now the largest of our Canarese schools.

21. A report written before the change says:—This is the first time this school has been inspected since its establishment, and it gives me pleasure to remark that very creditable progress has been made during that time. The master is interested in his work, and is a good teacher. The school building is unfortunately situated outside the town, and people are afraid to send little children so far by themselves. This is the principal reason why the number of scholars is not greater.

HOSKOTA Canarese School.

22. This school was established at the end of 1866, and has been well attended by the boys of the town. The highest class is a third.

23. The boys have evidently been well taught, and the teachers command the respect of the inhabitants. The school is held in an enclosed mantapam, which, of all the native buildings used for this purpose in different parts, is the least objectionable that I have seen. It is however somewhat out of the way.

24. A new school-house will soon be erected in a more convenient position.

25. This school was for many months altogether abandoned by the pupils, who were not satisfied with instruction in Canarese, and wished for an English school. The head master is no doubt partly to blame for the failure of the institution. By the Commissioner's orders, the school was closed in January, and it seems likely that it will be necessary to abolish it altogether, as the inhabitants have given no indication of a wish that it should be re-opened.

KANKANHULLY. Canarese School.

26. This a well attended school, containing 57 registered scholars at the last inspection.

MAGADI. Canarese School.

27. The boys are arranged in two classes, a third and a fourth. The fourth class did much better on the whole than the third. This is owing to the difficulty of inducing the boys in the latter to purchase the class books. Only the head boy was well prepared in his lessons, and with him I was much pleased. The upper boys of the fourth class will now be promoted to the third, and judging from their progress hitherto, I think the higher class will be greatly improved by their admission to it. Both the masters seem to have discharged their duties in a praiseworthy manner, and it gives me pleasure to add that their exertions on behalf of the school are heartily seconded by the amildar.

28. This is a newly established school, and contains already between 40 and 50 pupils. School premises of the standard design have been lately completed and occupied. The head master is a steady and clever man, under whom the school is likely to make good progress.

SARJAPUR Canarese School.

29. This also is a new school, opened in November with 37 boys as pupils, which is a good attendance considering the size of the town. The Inspector's report states :—

YELAHANKA. Canarese School.

30. "The classes are a third and a fourth. The commencement that has been made may be regarded as satisfactory and indicative of future success. The teacher possesses the ability and energy necessary to raise and sustain the standard of a new school, while on the part of the scholars, regularity of attendance, and a readiness to meet the expense of books and school fees, shew a desire for improvement. The Government school is the only one in the town."

KOLAR DISTRICT.

31 This school has fully maintained the high character which it has hitherto borne. On the representation given in the report copied below, sanction was obtained from the Supreme Government for raising the school to a superior grade. The head master's salary was at the same time increased, and an additional assistant master appointed.

KOLAR.
Anglo-Vernacular School.

32. The number of registered scholars is 144, which, compared with 120, the strength of the school at the time of my last inspection, shews an increase of 20 per cent for the twelve months. The English branch now contains 72 pupils, the Hindustani 48, and the Canarese 24.

33. The first class was examined by means of written papers in the English language and mathematics. Of the examination papers I may remark that the questions are similar to, and in some cases identical with, those given to boys of the corresponding grade in Hassan Government school. My object in applying a common test to the two schools, namely, the one here and that at Hassan, was that I might be enabled to estimate with some degree of accuracy the relative attainments of the most advanced students in both, as the schools are of the same standard. From the results it appears that in English the boys of the Kolar school are a little in advance of those at Hassan, while in arithmetic and algebra they are more backward, as well as in Euclid. On the whole however they are pretty well on a par.

34. The second class did worse altogether than any other. This is explained by the master to be owing to the difficulty, while simultaneously instructing two different classes, of giving proper attention to either. This excuse may be extended to all the classes from the second to the fifth. The explanation appears to me reasonable, and I would urge the immediate appointment of another assistant to take charge of the two lowest classes.

35. Notwithstanding the drawbacks above mentioned, I have no hesitation in saying that very sensible progress has been made since my last inspection, more especially in the first class.

36. The report on the Hindustani school will shew how efficient has been the instruction imparted in that branch during the past year. The organization of classes according to my Circular No. 3

Hindustani School.

of the 18th September 1866, and the following out of the graduated course of study there laid down, have produced most favorable results, and the school is altogether in a very satisfactory condition. It is intended to form a second class from this time, promotions being made also in the subordinate grades.

Canarese School.

37. The Canarese school is held in a separate building, a hired private house. It does not seem to me at all suitable for the purpose, though said to be the best that is available. The condition of the school is still elementary, as the pupils belong to a class of the population that will not allow their sons to remain more than a very short time at school. A few weeks ago, nine boys, the whole of the third class, were withdrawn, as they were considered by their relations to have acquired as much knowledge as they were likely ever to need.

38. In reviewing the state of the whole school, in all its branches, I feel that I cannot speak of the head master in terms of too great praise. In spite of obvious disadvantages, his school has attained as high a position as the most advanced of the Mysore provincial schools. The excellent order which prevails in every division is a farther evidence of their proper management, and of the careful oversight which they have received.

39. I think that, in common justice, the school should no longer be classed among inferior schools, but be forthwith recognized as of the superior rank, to which it in reality belongs. And in recommending this alteration of the standard to which it is assigned, I desire very particularly to set forward the undeniable claims of the head master to a considerably higher salary.

40. I may, in concluding the report on this school, mention that the prizes apportioned by Government were to-day publicly distributed by the Deputy Superintendent of the district, in the presence of the principal residents and the relations of the pupils.

CHIKKA BALAPUR. Anglo-Vernacular School.

41 This school has been well managed throughout the year, and occupies a good position as compared with other schools of the same grade.

42. The whole number of scholars is 72, of whom 42 belong to the English department and 30 to the Canarese. It speaks well for the school that only 2 boys were absent. I regret that the aggregate of pupils shews a decrease of 22 since my last inspection, at which time there were 58 English and 36 Canarese students. Of the whole 94, however, only 80 were present, and the decrease now exhibited may be more apparent than real, being due to a stricter enforcement of the rules for attendance.

43. Regarding the English branch I am glad to observe the marked improvement that has taken place since my last visit. I then had to remark that the junior classes seemed on the whole in a more satisfactory condition than the senior. This is no longer the case, and while the former have not declined, the latter are, as they should be, superior in most respects.

44. The progress of the school during the past year is attributable, I think, to the head master, who seems to feel more interest in his work, and to exercise more thoughtfulness in regard to it. The laying down of a course of studies has acted most beneficially in this case by providing an object for the expenditure of time and trouble, and rendering possible the recognition of successive stages of progress. The school will be advanced a grade by the promotion of the third class boys to form a second class, transfers being made in the subordinate ranks according to qualification.

45. The new assistant master, a certificated student of the Normal School, has made a good beginning.

Canarese School.

46. The Canarese school is of the lowest grade, and all the pupils are very young. The want of improvement in this branch is partly due to the dissatisfaction of the principal master with his present post. He also entertains an undisguised objection to the admission of boys without caste, of whom there are three in the school. He is a good teacher, but I am sorry he has not better results to shew.

CHINTAMANIPET. Canarese School.

47. This school has been in operation several years, but has never risen to any prominence. There are evident drawbacks to its success in the nature of the population at Chintamanipet. It is a great trading place, and the merchant class are not as a rule desirous of more than an elementary education for their children. Add to this that the people are mostly Telugu, and do not value Canarese so highly as to take advantage of the Government school to obtain instruction for their sons in that language.

48. The number of scholars is 40, of whom 36 were present at the examination. The master is evidently painstaking, but I am sorry to observe a want of method in his arrangements. The assistant, appointed without my knowledge, is very youthful.

GORIBIDNUR. Canarese School.

49. This school was established a year ago, and now contains 33 scholars. This attendance is very satisfactory, as the town is a small one. The school

suffered for some time from the unpopularity of the first head master, who became involved in disputes with certain of the officials of the place. A change for the better has taken place since his removal.

50. The present master, transferred from Belur, has already won the esteem of the people by his unassuming behaviour and application to his work. They very generally express satisfaction at the appointment of this man in place of the former master. The town of Goribidnur is by no means large, and derives importance entirely from being the talook head quarters. I am assured that all available pupils now attend the school, and that there is no prospect of the number being increased. This, as well as the low standard of the pupils, is a matter of regret to the master.

51. This school has been removed into the new premises, and the head master, who had become very unpopular, was transferred to another station.

MULVAGAL.
Canarese School.

52. With the transfer of the old master, the general animosity to the school on the part of the residents has ceased, and there is reason to expect that a larger number of pupils will be in attendance before long. Considering the short time the present master has been here, a fair amount of progress has been made, and I am glad to observe that notwithstanding his youthfulness he is exerting himself in a commendable manner in the discharge of his duties.

53. Although established in a small town this school has been well attended, and contains now 41 pupils.

NARSAPUR.
Canarese School.

54. I am glad to be able to report well of the school. The master's efforts for its advancement have been very praiseworthy, and the people appear to feel much interest in the institution. Owing to the removal of the shaikdar, from whose house alone 8 pupils attended, some diminution has lately taken place in the total number. It is however, notwithstanding, a larger school than many that have been much longer in existence The premises consist of an enclosed choultry, which is very much in want of light and ventilation.

SHRINIVASPUR.
Canarese School.

55. Of this school the following report was made.

56. Against 33 pupils belonging to the school at the time of my last visit, there are now 40, 37 being present. Of this number,

no less than 24 are Mussalmans, some of them young men : these are all however in the lowest class.

57. . It gives me pleasure to state that a very sensible improvement has taken place in this school since I last saw it. The master has brightened up in a most unexpected manner, and the lessons have been well taught. I think the laying down of a course of school studies has been the principal cause of the change, by shewing the master how much had to be done before his school could occupy a creditable position.

SIDLAGHATTA.
Canarese School.

58. This school is in much the same condition as last year.

59. I regret that no higher standard has been attained than that of the fourth class. This is partly owing to the causes formerly stated which operate to make the school unsuccessful, and partly to the master's not distinctly understanding the arrangements which have been made regarding the course of studies to be pursued. I have reason however to expect that an alteration will be made for the better before the next visit of inspection. For the master now clearly sees what is expected of him, and, a matter of great importance, the curiosity of the people seems to have been excited with reference to the Government school, as the room was densely crowded during the examination. Of the master I still entertain a high opinion, and think that, if the materials were at his disposal, he would have an excellent school.

60. The disadvantageous situation of the school, as before explained, continues to be a chief matter of complaint. Not only is it outside the town, but it is on the wrong side, in a quarter which is never visited by the people. I may here mention that it is a spot associated with a peculiar superstition. For I am informed that when the people are attacked by severe fever or other sickness of a dangerous character, they make small idols of clay, which, after performance of the ceremonies imagined to be efficacious in such cases, they bring out and cast away in the tope adjoining the school ; thus, as they suppose, ridding themselves of the noxious infection ; which, by a further easy effort of the imagination, may be considered naturally to adhere to that region. This, together with the unprotected nature of the place, which renders little children liable to be robbed of their ornaments, an instance having occurred only a few days ago, makes parents unwilling to risk sending their boys there. The master has therefore to appoint a place of rendezvous within the town, where all the pupils assemble that they may go to school in a body accompanied by him.

TOOMKOOR DISTRICT.

61. It became necessary in the middle of 1867 to remove the head master of this school, and the vacancy thus created was filled up by the master from Chituldroog Although one of the oldest in the province, this school was much below the standard to which it ought to have attained. Under the present master, the classes have been re-organized, and other changes introduced which have resulted in a favorable re-action. Steady progress may in future be looked for from the encouraging aspect which the school now presents. A recent inspection report states :—

TOOMKOOR. Anglo-Vernacular School.

62. "The present head master has had to re-organize every branch of the institution. In doing this, he has adhered strictly to the scheme laid down for Government schools. The internal arrangements affecting the classes, hours of study, &c., indicate good judgment. The studies of the highest class which have been those appointed for a fourth class, will now be raised to the next grade. The Third Book was plainly too difficult for most of the class, as none but the simplest sentences were correctly explained or translated. The Canarese examination I consider a failure. But it was urged by the master that the Canarese grammars were received only two months ago. In other respects the proficiency of the class is creditable. Class V failed to come up to a fair standard in history, but on the whole I was satisfied that it had been well instructed. Class VI calls for no special remarks, except that history had not received due attention. But from the nature of the text book, it does not appear to me reasonable to expect sixth class boys generally to excel in this subject.

63. "With the Canarese branch I was somewhat disappointed, as the master, although not trained, is a good teacher, and has always shewn himself attentive. The examination in arithmetic was a decided failure, only four boys being correct in the working out of examples involving simple addition and subtraction. Reading, writing and spelling however were good. I am disposed to think that an improvement will be apparent when the present scheme of study has been a little longer in force."

Canarese School.

64. "In conducting the examination of the Hindustani school, I was assisted by the nazir of the Native Assistant's Court. The result of the examination was generally favorable. In arithmetic the operations as far as multiplication were fairly understood, but in general application of the rules the boys were very slow."

Hindustani School.

65. This school has been hitherto fairly but not numerously attended. Within the last three months, however, nearly the whole of the pupils have been withdrawn. There is reason to believe that this conduct has been instigated by interested parties, who were not disposed to give up a site which had been selected for a new school building. The piece of ground has since been condemned by the Executive Engineer as being unfit for the foundation, and no other site being available, it has been decided to purchase the premises now occupied by the school. It is to be hoped that the ill-feelings of the people will thus be allayed, and the school be restored to a healthy condition. The Inspector who recently visited the station writes :—

CHIKKA NAIKANHALLI.
Anglo-Vernacular School and Canarese school

> 66. "Owing to the paucity of pupils, five in number, I have deferred examining the school for the present. I inquired into reasons for this unusual decrease in number, which has been evidently caused by a combination of the inhabitants for some purpose, and I was informed by the teachers that the people are annoyed in consequence of the Government purchasing a piece of ground for the school, which they wanted for other purposes. But from what I could gather from a number of inhabitants assembled at the amildar's cutcherry, I believe the people are not satisfied with the manner in which the children are taught in our schools. They urge that the books are expensive, and subjects taught which they do not require their children to learn."

67. There was formerly an anglo-vernacular school at this station, but on the removal of the talook cutcherry to Tiptoor it was transferred to Chikka Naikanhalli. The Canarese school however was retained, but has never met with much success. The number of pupils is exceedingly small, which the Inspector attributes to a preference on the part of the people for their own indigenous schools. He says :—

HONNAVALLI.
Canarese school.

> 68. "I cannot attribute any blame to the master, for the children brought forward for examination did very well in reading, spelling and arithmetic. They also pointed out places very readily on the map, but when closely questioned about the map and the symbols used, they did not understand their uses. The master appears to be a painstaking teacher, although he has failed to acquire the confidence of the people."

69. This school was established in the past year, and now contains 21 pupils. The town of Kortagiri is not a large one, and the school will therefore probably never be so numerously attended as the Canarese schools in more populous districts.

KORTAGIRI.
Canarese School.

70. This school contains a large number of scholars, larger than can be efficiently taught by one master. Application has been made for an assistant, on whose appointment the inconvenience now felt in the management of the various classes will be removed. The Inspector writes of the school thus:—

MADGIRI.
Canarese School.

71. "Its general state cannot be termed good, yet the partial failures indicated do not appear to me evidence of inefficiency or neglect. I believe the school-master has worked hard, but since a third class has sprung up, his duties have been more than one man can accomplish. With an assistant, the head master will be able to devote a due share of attention to his own class, and probably the number will increase, as several boys, after attending the Government school for some time, left it, on account of the impossibility of every class receiving a full share of the master's tuition.

72. "The amildar Mahomed Saliah has been at great pains to level and enclose the compound, and in other ways to improve the premises, meeting the expenditure from local funds. In this respect he has shewn more interest than any amildar in the province."

73. This school has received a large accession of scholars under the present master, and the assistant for whom application has been made is much needed. The following is the Inspector's report:—

SIRA.
Canarese School.

74. "The success of the present master, indicated by the increasing numbers and the proficiency of his boys, deserves notice. The highest class (fourth) read various portions selected by me from the Second Book, also a manuscript which was brought for the occasion from the peshkar's house, but the reading, though intelligent, was spoiled by hesitation in the case of many. In writing to dictation, I found the class spell well and write distinctly; but they were not acquainted with the forms for headings of letters, &c., and the copy books were not neatly kept. In arithmetic, four boys were

in advance of the course laid down for a fourth class. History had been read with care, and the answers were better than I usually receive in vernacular schools; geography had been well taught, and doubtless the pupils would have done still better, had a proper supply of maps been available."

75. This is a new school, in which a good beginning has been made. It is attended at present by 36 pupils who are mostly very young. The Inspector reports as follows:—

TURVEKERE.
Canarese School.

76. "The master requires more experience in teaching to make an efficient instructor. He is said to be generally liked by the inhabitants, and I have great hopes that his school will prosper."

Ashtagram Division.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

77. This was in every respect a free school, and was entirely supported by the late Maharajah. It has not hitherto been under the management of the Educational Department, but from this time is to be reckoned as one of the Government schools. It may therefore be well here to introduce some account of the institution. The report of a recent inspection supplies the following particulars:—

MYSORE.
The Rajah's School.

78. "The register of the English department contains the names of 207 pupils, and the vernacular branches, Canarese and Hindustani, number 15 and 12 respectively, making a total of 234. The establishment further provides for a Sanskrit and a Mahratti branch. The former is represented by a munshi, who has no pupils, and the attendance of the latter never exceeded 6 boys. The curriculum of study adopted in the English school is about on a par with that of the Government schools at Hassan and Shimoga. But the distribution of teaching power struck me as rather anomalous. During two days' inspection, I was only able to take each class in one or two subjects. In addition to the *vivâ voce* examination of Class I, I looked over the written answers to papers set by the head master at the last weekly examination on portions of Cowper's Task. Many of them were indicative of ability, two I considered very good. The degree of proficiency attained by the other classes varied considerably.

79. "The Canarese school consists of 18 boys, of whom 12 have not got beyond the alphabet. The three who form the highest class, can read the Third Book, and work sums in the simple rules. A trained teacher should be selected and placed in charge of the Canarese branch, probably the need for an assistant would speedily arise.

Canarese School.

80. "The Hindustani school is of a very elementary description. The names of 12 boys are on the roll, but the average attendance barely reaches 7. The majority are little boys who read the Koran. Classification has not been attempted."

Hindustani School.

81. This school has been put to much inconvenience for want of suitable premises. The old school-house was past repair, and fell in during the rains. One of the Commissariat godowns, temporarily placed at the disposal of the department by Captain Magrath, has been since that time used as a school-room. It is intended however shortly to erect a new building for the purpose.

HOONSOOR.
Anglo-Vernacular School.

82. The school now contains 47 pupils, which is 11 more than there were a year ago. The average attendance appears to be good. The mathematical subjects have not been so perfectly studied as could be wished, and I have directed that more attention should be paid to them in future. The Government establishments in Hoonsoor which last year had been given up, have now been re-opened, and a considerable accession of pupils to the school may be expected.

83. It is proposed to appoint a Canarese master, but this measure must be deferred until the new building is ready for occupation. When all the arrangements have been made there is little doubt that the school at this place will become one of the most important in the province.

84. This school has made a most promising beginning, and is attended by nearly 50 scholars.

YELANDUR.
Anglo-Vernacular School.

85. The boys are very regular in their attendance. They are without exception Brahmans, and all of them seem to be well off. Applications for admission have very lately been made by 20 boys of other castes. The school is of too recent establishment to have advanced beyond the lowest or sixth grade, although some of the

pupils are young men. A very promising commencement has nevertheless been made, and, which is of importance, the boys have generally acquired a good pronunciation. The first division will now be promoted to form a fifth class.

86. Great credit is, I consider, due to the master for the satisfactory progress which the school has made in the short time during which it has been in operation. The appointment of an assistant has been submitted for sanction.

NANJANGODE.
Canarese School.

87. This school was opened very lately. Its progress has been interfered with by the delay in completing the new school building. When this is ready for occupation, the number of scholars, at present 18, will doubtless receive a large accession.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

HASSAN.
Anglo-Vernacular School.

88. The Hassan school has fully established its claim to be ranked as the foremost of the provincial schools. The attendance is larger than at any other, being 105 at the end of the year. The standard of the instruction also is higher than in any other, as testified by the success of three of the pupils in the last matriculation examination. The general management of the school has been highly creditable to the head master, who has been thus fortunate in elevating its character. The school was twice inspected during the year. Extracts from the reports are given below :—

89. Three question papers were set to the first class in English poetry, arithmetic. and algebra, and Euclid. The rest of the examination was conducted *viva voce*. I have to remark that the class acquitted themselves satisfactorily in their examination. The defects in reading, which I mentioned in my last report, have been overcome, and the acquaintance of the boys with their studies in both English and Canarese is much improved. Their answer papers were neatly written and well arranged. In mathematics they continue to hold a high position.

90. "Three, out of four students, sent up from this school, passed the Matriculation test in December 1867, and are now preparing under Mr. Haldwell's tuition for the next F. A. examination. Other advanced pupils are preparing for Matriculation. Class II is still

below the standard expected of it, but the measures adopted for its improvement may confidently be expected to prove successful. Arithmetic, a subject in which from the last report there appears to have been an utter failure, was on this occasion one in which they excelled. The lower classes did quite as well as could be expected, but so long as one master has to manage three classes, the work cannot be satisfactorily performed.

91. "I may remark here that the three assistant masters have all received their education in this school from Mr. Haldwell, and I observed with pleasure their ability as teachers, and the interest evinced by them in their work."

92. It is proposed shortly to open a Canarese branch in connection with this school. Application has also been made for another assistant master.

NARSIPUR.
Anglo-Vernacular School.

93. The reports on this school have ever been of the most satisfactory nature. Within the last few months the number of pupils has diminished, owing to the transfer to another taluk of some of the officials, whose sons were in the habit of attending. On the examination of the school, the Inspector reports as follows:—

94. "The third class acquitted themselves well on the whole. When it is remembered however that all the boys forming this class have been upwards of five years, some of them six years, in the school, the standard attained is not a high one. Students from other schools have matriculated within the same period. Yet with the results of the last six months' work I was quite satisfied, and directed the head master to enter upon the second class course of study. The state of the lower classes was less favourable. Two boys of the fourth class might enter on the next higher course of study, but of the remainder I did not consider any fit for promotion."

Canarese School.

95. A remarkable feature in this institution is the preponderance of the Canarese branch, the difference between which and the English branch is numerically even greater than it was at the time of my last inspection. This I attribute mainly to the manifest interest which the Canarese master feels in his work, and to his thorough understanding of the lessons he has to teach. In none of the Canarese schools have the boys been so well instructed in the little histories of England and India as in this. I was able to obtain some intelligible account, not alone of the kings, but of the most cele-

brated men in English History ; whereas in most cases elsewhere, I have found that the mere pronunciation of the names was a task difficult to the masters and impossible to the boys. This school will now have a second class, thus taking the lead of all in the vernacular.

96. Of the whole school, English and Canarese, I may remark that it is a pleasure to examine it. The masters have all done their duty faithfully, and the scholars are really fairly acquainted with what they profess to have studied. An exception must be made in the case of arithmetic, in which the boys did not shew to advantage. It remains for me, while noticing favourably all the masters, to make a strong recommendation on behalf of the Canarese master, that his pay should be increased. This acknowledgment of his services he fully merits.

97. This school has never been well attended, which is due in some degree to its situation.

ARKALGODE. Canarese School.

98. A greater advance has been made in the language studies than in any others, and the result of the examination in arithmetic was not favourable. I am glad to observe that the school seems to be an object of greater interest to the residents than it appeared to be when I was here last, and I trust that it is beginning to enter upon a course of popularity such as the character of the master warrants.

99. The school at this place was rapidly declining under the present master, when a union was effected with an indigenous school, and the numbers raised to 53. The Inspector's report is as follows :—

BELUR. Canarese School.

100. "It will be seen that whilst the subjects brought up for examination were generally well understood, they were not of a character to warrant this school being ranked in the second class. The scheme of study laid down has been totally ignored, and the reason assigned for this irregularity is that the boys refuse to purchase or to read the appointed text-books. Objections of this nature are not uncommon, and in the present case I do not consider that the head master was justified in yielding to the extent he has done."

101. This school was recently established, and made a very promising beginning, but after a few months the master's behaviour changed so much that all the boys were driven from the school by his

HARNHALLI. Canarese School.

inattention and harsh treatment. He has since been removed, and on the appointment of another master many of the old pupils have returned. There are now 20 boys in the school.

102. The attendance at this school has fluctuated considerably from time to time. There are now 26 scholars. The Inspector says:—

SAKLESHPUR. Canarese School.

103. "I cannot express satisfaction at the state of this school, yet I see no ground for supposing the master deficient either in ability or attention. The prejudice so prominent at Belur against certain subjects of study is apparent here, and the attempt to introduce anything beyond reading, writing and keeping accounts is looked upon as waste of time and labour. In order to encourage the boys to purchase the requisite books and give their attention to the course laid down, I promised that at the next inspection prizes should be given to those who excelled in grammar, history, geography and arithmetic."

Nugur Division.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

104. The school at Shimoga holds a high position among the District schools, both in the large number of scholars who attend it, amounting now to 103 in the two branches, and in the standard of the instruction, which places it nearly on a level with the Hassan school. The Inspector in his last report says:—

SHIMOGA. Anglo-Vernacular School.

105. "The pupils of this school have generally passed a more satisfactory examination in their mathematical than in their other subjects of study. In their language lessons, English as well as Canarese, Classes I and III both came short of the appointed standard as laid down in the scheme of study. With regard to the English lessons this deficiency is more apparent than real, as the knowledge of grammar and analysis displayed by the class generally was good, and the failure to reach the limit of the appointed course is owing to the introduction of new text-books on these subjects, which rendered it necessary for a certain amount of ground to be gone over, which, it was supposed, would have been done in a lower class. Canarese, however, there is no doubt, receiv-

ed comparatively little attention previous to the introduction of the present course of study. Some of the answers on poetry shew an imperfect knowledge of Canarese. Most of the papers contain errors in spelling. But three of the boys did well. The Canarese master attributes the partial failure of the class in this subject to the delay caused by the non-arrival of the text-books until nearly the middle of the term. The knowledge of arithmetic was good, and both conciseness and neatness were apparent in the mode of working. Three East Indian pupils recently admitted, were behind the rest of the class, but had made good progress during the half year. The progress in geometry and algebra may also be considered good. The way in which the questions on history were answered was decidedly good, and geography is well taught. The head master has evidently given close attention to this class.

106. "The total absence of a second class creates a gap that will, I fear, hinder any advance beyond the present standard of the school: indeed actual retrogression may be the consequence for a time, as very probably some of the senior pupils in Class I, which now numbers only eight members, will leave the school before others rise to fill the vacancies.

107. "Class III was below the standard in English grammar, composition and Canarese. As in the case of Class I, there had been a delay in obtaining books. In Canarese these boys were about equal to those of Class IV. Their translation was poor, except in the case of one boy, who I ascertained had recently come from the school at Shikarpur. In arithmetic there was an absence of system, the working on the slates being confused and slovenly. I did not consider the history lessons well prepared. But in writing to dictation the spelling was pretty good and the writing neat. I think with attention the class might, notwithstanding the difficulty observed, have shewn better results.

108 "Class IV had done well in English. In grammar it was equal to Class III, but composition, for want of books, had but just been commenced. In Canarese grammar it was only equal to the fifth class standard. The subject never having been studied before, it was necessary to begin at the beginning, and as far as the boys had gone, the work had been satisfactorily performed. Arithmetic as far as proportion was well understood by most of the class. The answering in history was only middling. Seven boys were, after examination, promoted to the third class. Classes V and VI had done generally well."

Canarese School.

309. This branch has been very lately formed, and has made a beginning with 12 boys. There is reason to expect that it will become an important addition to the school.

110. This was a promising school, but has suffered during the past year from the change of masters. The results of the last inspection are consequently unfavourable. The Inspector says :—

SHIKARPUR. Anglo-Vernacular School.

111. "My general impression is that it is the worst taught school I have ever examined, with the exception of reading, which was very good in pronunciation, want of thoroughness being distinguishable in nearly every subject. The master has been too anxious to push his boys, who are manifestly unfit for it, into a higher class, foolishly imagining that he was raising the standard of his school. I have ordered him to join his third and fourth classes and take them back and re-commence the subjects laid down for the fourth class and do his work thoroughly in future. The B. section of the fourth class are merely learning the alphabet. I hope on my next visit to be able to send a more satisfactory report.

112. "In this school I found every thing in good working order. The instruction of the third class has been fairly carried on, except in the explanation and spelling of the reading lesson. The same remark applies to the fourth A class, with the addition of their arithmetic, in which they fell short of what was expected. The master of this school is a clever and industrious teacher, and I have no doubt will do his work thoroughly. The other classes of the school are at various stages in the First Canarese Book, and there is nothing particular to notice regarding them."

Canarese School.

113. The state of this school is less satisfactory than could be wished. The Inspector writes of it as follows:—

CHENNAGIRI. Canarese School.

114. "The impression I received on my inspection of the school was by no means favourable. Very little work has been done since the last inspection and that little is not satisfactory. Notwithstanding the absence of efficient tuition, there is an attendance of more than 30 boys, which indicates a desire for education on the part of the pupils deserving better encouragement than is at present afforded. The school-master is not lacking in ability, but has not exerted himself sufficiently in the discharge of his duties."

115. This school was only recently established and has made a good beginning having now 33 pupils. The Inspector remarks that :—

HOLE HONNUR. Canarese School.

116. "The school is still in an elementary condition. I heard the children read, gave them one or two exercises in arithmetic

and asked a few questions on the map of the world. Their answers shewed that they had not advanced sufficiently to undergo an examination just now."

117. This school bears an excellent character, and is well managed. It contains 51 boys. The Inspector reports on it as follows:—

SAGAR.
Canarese School.

118. "The A section of the third class read with great fluency, and fairly explained what they read. Their spelling from dictation was generally well done, but three boys failed in this subject. They answered the grammar questions fairly, and their writing on paper was good. In arithmetic they were well grounded, and knew the weights and measures well, but the master having passed over vulgar and decimal fractions and taken up simple and compound proportion, I have ordered him to return and take his class through these subjects. In geography four of this class are marked insufficient in book knowledge, but on the map they all answered well. They also repeated portions of the Canarese Minor Anthology with great spirit, and on being questioned on the meaning of words and phrases, shewed that they fairly understood them. I have been much pleased with the manner in which this class has been taught The answers of the children shewed that every thing had been explained and nothing slurred over.

119. "The B section did not display the same excellence as the other, from which I imagine that it has been left more under the care of the assistant, while the head master devoted his time to the first, a practice I shall endeavour to modify in future. I have nothing particular to mention regarding the other classes."

CHITULDROOG DISTRICT.

120. This school has come under the charge of a new head master during the past year, on the transfer of the former master to Toomkoor. The new school building has also been completed and occupied. The number of scholars is 44. I regret that no inspection has been made before the close of the official year.

CHITULDROOG.
Anglo-Vernacular School.

121. A Canarese school has been recently formed, and is attended at present by 9 pupils. This number is likely to increase.

Canarese School.

122. The Hindustani department is also of recent formation. The attendance already of 16 scholars is an encouraging sign.

Hindustani School.

123. This school has been put to much inconvenience from the confined nature of the premises in which it has been carried on. The new school building has however been now completed, and with the increased accommodation the number of pupils will doubtless be augmented. The Inspector makes the following report:—

HARIHAR.
Anglo Vernacular School.

124. "The highest class (fourth) was composed of intelligent young men, who had made steady progress. Five of their number were qualified for formation into a third class. The next class had not been so uniformly successful, but four boys were promoted to Class IV. In addition to the foregoing were 17 little boys, who were beginning to read the First Book.

125. "The Canarese school has increased considerably in numbers under the present Canarese master, and on the whole the result of the examination was favourable to the teacher. Arithmetic and history were two subjects which appeared to me neglected, but in other respects the progress had been good. For a comparatively new school its status is pretty good and bids fair to rise steadily."

Canarese School.

126. Though little more than a year old, this school has attained a good position, and numbers 40 scholars. The Inspector reports:—

HOSADROOG.
Canarese School.

127. "The subjects brought up for examination by Classes III and IV were for the most part well prepared, and the small number of scholars in each will gradually become greater. Amongst the candidates for promotion, I was able to add three to the third class and six to the fourth. Of the remaining boys, the majority have nearly accomplished the combinations of the letters, when they will be considered qualified for promotion. I consider the teacher deserving of commendation."

128. This town is a small one, and possesses a popular indigenous school, which has been in operation for more than half a century. The Government school is consequently poorly attended. The Inspector says:—

PATGADA.
Canarese School.

129. "The school has not yet had six months' trial, but I am of opinion that although it may rise in course of time to a higher grade, its numbers will always be low."

KADUR DISTRICT.

130. This school has been much hindered in its progress by the want of suitable premises. It does not contain more than 25 boys. The Inspector reports as follows on the examination:—

CHIKKAMOGALUR.
Anglo-Vernacular School.

131. "The fourth class read the English Third Book fairly, two of them very well. Their spelling from dictation was generally fair, but they had not been sufficiently exercised in analysis to distinguish the subject and predicate of a complex sentence, which I look upon as being the first thing a child should learn when reading. Their composition of simple sentences was fair. Their writing also is fair, but three boys had no copies, from which I am led to believe that this branch of education has not received that amount of attention its importance demands. In Canarese the reading was good, but writing has been neglected. Translation was fairly done. In arithmetic one boy did all his exercises correctly, but two failed in all. In mental arithmetic and tables they answered fairly, but evidently were not prepared. In geography their knowledge of the map was fair. History requires more attention.

132. "The fifth A class read well, but spelled badly. They translated some sentences from the First Canarese Book. Their writing is evidently neglected. Their vernacular reading and spelling is good. The grammar lesson requires revision. In arithmetic, slate and mental, they have done fairly. In history and geography they have done well. The fifth B class read in both English and Canarese fairly. In arithmetic they require more practice."

133. The reports on this school have from the beginning been of the most satisfactory nature. The master has lately been absent on sick leave, and the number of scholars was reduced during his absence. The Inspector in his last report observes :—

BANAVAR
Canarese School.

134. "I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the children have been taught. The only deficiency I observed was that the boys were not practised in writing on paper. But this, I trust, will be remedied immediately."

135. This is the only Government Canarese school, except the one at Narsapur, not situated at the head quarters of a talook. The town of Birur is how-

BIRUR.
Canarese School.

ever a great trading place, and contains a large population for its size. The school has been well attended, but the want of premises has interfered with its progress. The Inspector writes of it:—

136. "A large proportion of the pupils are the sons of tradesmen in good circumstances, but few of these, on their admission to the school, were able to read with any degree of fluency, their acquirements being restricted to a knowledge of the multiplication table. Their ignorance of even the rudiments of grammar precluded the possibility of the boys thoroughly studying the Anthology. The examination on this subject was confined to the general meaning of passages and of the Sanskrit and old Canarese words occurring in them. I purpose giving particular attention to the future progress of this school, as it appears to me to take a good stand, notwithstanding its present unpromising aspect."

KADUR.
Canarese School.

137. This school has been in an indifferent state for some time. Premises have lately been hired for it in another part of the town, and it seems to have benefitted by the change, as the number of pupils has increased. The report of inspection is as follows:—

138. "The boys of the third class repeated from memory three padas of the minor Anthology very well, but the master had failed to explain them. They also read some urzees very well, an exercise which I am glad to see introduced in our schools. Their arithmetic, both slate and mental, was very good. Their writing on paper was large, bold and fair. One boy wrote a very neat small hand. The boys of the fourth class read and spelled well, but only four wrote on paper, the remainder had no copies. The greater part of the class worked out the exercises in arithmetic very well, but two boys were insufficiently grounded in this portion of their work. The boys of the fourth B class read very indifferently. This class has evidently not received the same amount of attention from the master as the others."

TARIKERE.
Canarese School.

139. This is a newly established school, and has not made such good progress as could be desired, chiefly owing to the frequent illness of the master. He has now been removed to another station.

APPENDIX II.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

1. An examination for teachers' certificates was held last July for the first time. No test of this kind had previously been imposed, and there was thus a liability of students being appointed to the charge of schools who were either deficient in general knowledge, or who had not been a sufficient time under training in the duties of school management. The examination they are now required to pass before obtaining employment, applies to two different grades of masterships. Students of the anglo-vernacular department are examined in both English and Canarese, for appointments as assistants in anglo-vernacular schools; while students of the vernacular department are examined in Canarese alone, for situations as Canarese teachers. The report on the examination referred to is as follows:—

NORMAL SCHOOL.

> 2. The examination was conducted mostly in writing, but in such of the appointed exercises as admit of performance only *vivâ voce*, the students were thus tested. In the English department, eight candidates presented themselves, and in the Canarese department, thirteen came forward to be examined. These prepared students in both departments were first examined in general knowledge, and only those who passed this test successfully were admitted to the examination in school management. A candidate was considered to have passed who satisfied the conditions that he should obtain one fourth of the marks in each subject, and one third on the whole. According to this rule, I propose giving certificates of qualification to two of the eight candidates in the English department, namely, Vilandi and Seshagiri Rau. The latter has not quite made up the required number of marks in English, but looking to the time he has been in the school, and his readiness in some parts of the *vivâ voce* examination, I have decided on passing him. Of the thirteen Canarese candidates, seven obtained their quota of marks in general knowledge, but two of them subsequently failed in school management. This is not to be wondered at when it is seen that they have been only five and ten months respectively in the Normal School. There remain therefore five entitled to certificates.
>
> 3. On reviewing the whole matter, I would take the opportunity of pointing out with regard to the English department, the lowness of the numbers obtained by all the candidates in the English

language and by the majority in mathematics. In the Canarese department, geography has been the worst done. For the latter an excuse exists in the fact that there are no Canarese maps.

The extreme importance of thus testing the students becomes more apparent from the results of this examination. For under the system which has hitherto prevailed of giving appointments to the normal students without demanding any certificate of qualification, all the failed candidates equally with those who have passed might have been placed in charge of schools.

4. All the certificated Canarese students having received appointments, an extra examination was held in the vernacular department in January. On that occasion two more passed the prescribed test. The report says :—

5. Of the candidates who have failed, all but one have been examined before. Two have been 2½ years, and two others nearly 1½ year, under instruction. Their failure is discreditable alike to teacher and pupils. It is questionable whether they should be allowed to appear again for examination.

6. Of the general results of the training in the Normal School, the head master, who has for a short time been officiating as an Inspector, gives a very discouraging account. He writes as follows :—

7. "During my tour I have been painfully impressed with the want of skill in teaching on the part of our trained teachers. As these men have been my own students, I have watched them very closely, to see if they practised what they have been taught in the Normal School, but I am sorry to say I could perceive little difference between trained and untrained men."

8. This state of things he attributes to the want of a proper practising school for the students.

Practising School.

9. In the existing practising school are taught all the little boys, to the number of 100, who are not fit for immediate admission to the High School on account of their not being able to read. It is exceedingly well conducted by the master. But however efficient as a preparatory school, which it is chiefly intended to be, it is of necessity too exclusively elementary in its character to be of much use as a practising school.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

10. There are two classes in this school, in the first of which the students are taken through a course of instruction fitting them to obtain certificates of

qualification as assistant overseers, according to the regulations of the Department of Public Works. Seven candidates succeeded in passing this test at the annual examination held in December, for which papers were obligingly set by the Chief Engineer and other officers of the department. The reports of these gentlemen will be found below.

11. With the view of obtaining native students to be trained for the upper and lower subordinate grades of the Department of Public Works, the head master suggests that a certain number of scholarships should be given, to be competed for by pupils of the various provincial schools. These natives, after passing the regular examination, could be returned to their own districts for employment.

Reports of Examiners.

MAJOR R. H. SANKEY, R. E., *Chief Engineer.*

Building Materials and Construction.

12. "The subject of this paper is the one of all others difficult for a pupil to pass a good examination in, as it is alone by practical acquaintance with work itself that any really sound knowledge can be gained regarding it. On the whole, therefore, I consider the fact of 5 out of 9 pupils having gained more than half marks is satisfactory. All, with the exception of the last boy, T. Poonasawmy Pillay, appear to me to have a fair knowledge of the principles of construction so far as they are laid down in the text-book "Foord's Notes".

Roads and Bridges.

13. "All but two of the pupils gained more than half marks, so that on the whole the answering must be considered very satisfactory. On such general subjects as those contained in questions NOS I, III and VIII the replies shewed a very fair acquaintance with general principles, but as might be expected, they failed as a rule to answer question IV, which involved practical acquaintance with work. Again the replies to question No. VI were very unequal and indifferent on the whole.

14. "Judging generally from these results I should say that the pupils require to have the subjects they read about illustrated by examination of actual works, either completed or in progress, and further that they should be accustomed to sketch the framings of centerings, roofs, &c, with other engineering details, on a board with chalk. Rough delineations of this kind would familiarize them with the several subjects as they progress.

CAPTAIN W. H. CAMPBELL, *Offg. Asstt. to the Chief Engineer.*

15. "The answers of the first four pupils are on the whole very fair, and shew that they understood what they have written about, especially regarding tanks. The sections of the three classes of tanks given by H. Slaney and D. White are clear and good. The former has received full marks for them. The latter has lost one mark in the third class section, as the top breadth of bund should have been shewn as 1 yard only. The sections of J. Patton and J. Conquest are not so good. The former gives incorrect heights for the flood line. The latter with very indifferent drawing gives the top breadths of bunds all wrong. All four have failed in giving a clear section of the front cistern of a tank and have omitted the cistern altogether. The last four not having obtained half the full number of marks, special remarks on their papers seem unnecessary.

Irrigation Works.

16. "D. White has first place without any dispute. His drawing is clear and generally correct. The few errors he has made, except non-compliance with paragraph 8, are most likely attributable to the hurry he must have been in to complete his work within the prescribed time. J. Welsh's drawing is not so complete, but is neatly done and generally correct. There are several trifling errors besides non-compliance with paragraph 8, and incorrect treatments of the parapet wall in the plan of road way. T. Poonasawmy Pillay and J. Conquest are about equal for the third place. Both their drawings are very incomplete, wanting dimensions, and each has serious errors of its own. Poonasawmy Pillay is the only one who has complied with paragraph 8. The four last on the list have left their drawings each more incomplete than the other, so that it is impossible to criticise them in a few lines."

Drawing from Specification.

LIEUT. S. C. CLARKE, R. E., *Executive Engineer.*

17. "In returning the examination papers, I have much pleasure in stating that I am pleased with the results of the examination, both in arithmetic and Euclid. I have, as fairly as I could, adjudicated certain marks to each student's paper, and it will be seen from the result that in Euclid, student D M. White stands first, having obtained 95 marks out of the 100. He has also gained the second place in arithmetic, having been replaced by H. Slaney in the arithmetic examination. In mensuration five out of the eight students obtained over half marks, 150 being the maximum.

Mathematics.

APPENDIX III.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

Nundidroog Division.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Bangalore.	English	Bishop Cotton's School.
		Cantonment Boys' School.
		Cantonment Girls' School.
		Cantonment Orphanage.
		Catholic Schools, Blackpalli.
		Convent of the Good Shepherd.
		Native Educational Institution.
		Ordnance School, Fort.
		St. Andrew's School.
		St. John's District Schools.
		St. Joseph's Catholic Seminary.
		St. Mark's Ragged School.
		St. Patrick's Catholic Seminary.
		Wesleyan Mission English Girls' School.
	Canarese....	London Mission Girls' Boarding School.
		London Mission Girls' Days Schools.
		Wesleyan Mission Girls' School.
	Tamil	Caste Girls' School, Alasur.
		Gun Troop Boys' School.
		Hindu Female School.
		Wesleyan Mission Girls' Orphan School.
		Sadur Veda Siddanta Sabha Seminaries.
	Hindustani ..	Commissariat School.
		Madrasa Islamia.
		Madrasa Kudusia.
		Madrasa Mufid ul Anam.
		Madrasa Muhammadia.
		Mahomedan Female Educational Instn.

Anikal .	..	.. London Mission Canarese Girls' School.
Chinnapatam..	..	.. Hindustani School.
Closepet ..	..	.. Hindustani School.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

Chintamanipet	..	.. Hindustani School.
Echinpalli ..	..	.. Hindustani School.

TOOMKOOR DISTRICT.

Toomkoor ..	..	.. Wesleyan Mission Girls' Orphan School.
Kunigal ..	..	.. Hindustani School.

Ashtagram Division.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore ..	English	.. Wesleyan Mission Boys' School.
	Tamil	.. Catholic Schools.
	Hindustani	.. Madrasa e Bowring.
French Rocks	..	.. Hindustani School.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Melkota ..	..	.. Sanskrit and Canarese School.
Shethalli ..	..	.. Catholic Schools.

Nugur Division.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Shimoga ..	..	.. Hindustani School.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

Nundidroog Division.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

BANGALORE.
Bishop Cotton's School.

1. The past year has been a prosperous one for this school, which has fully established its claim to be ranked among educational institutions of the higher class. Four of the students matriculated at the last University entrance examination, two of them being placed in the first class. Extracts from the last inspection report are given below. Since that was written, the Boys' school has been removed into commodious premises, formerly used as an hotel, to which is attached an extensive playground. The Girls' school remains where it was.

2. The prospects of the school since Mr. Bamforth's connection with it have much improved. Owing to the frequent change of masters, the school was previously in a very declining condition. So much so that on his arrival he found only 27 boys in attendance.

3. There are three classes in the Boys' school under as many masters. The first class consists of two divisions, the higher of which contains candidates for the approaching matriculation examination. The lower division are studying for the same examination next year. All the members of the first division have obtained more than one half of the marks assigned to their question papers, a highly satisfactory result. In the second division, four, out of eight, have gained more than half the marks awarded, which is also very good. There is a class for surveying attached to the school. An acquaintance with this branch of engineering will probably be of great use to many of the students in after life. For physical training the boys are drilled twice a week by men belonging to the corps of Sappers and Miners. They have also suitable apparatus for gymnastic exercises. Their boarding establishment is superintended by the second master, who lives on the premises. The dormitories, refectory, &c., were inspected and found to be clean and in good order.

4. The Girls' school is under the management of Mrs. Smith, assisted by two other ladies. It consists of four classes, two of them being taught by the head mistress. This lady also teaches music, and has charge of the boarding establishment. A native master attends to give drawing lessons. Many of the pupils have been

only a short time under instruction, and there is consequently much inequality in the attainments of those in the same class. Several little boys, considered too young for the other school, are taught here. Their high spirits render them somewhat unmanageable by ladies, and I think they would be better placed under a master.

5. Of the whole school I may remark that the arrangements as regards studies and general discipline are superior to what I have observed on former occasions.

6. The adoption of the course of studies, marked out by the University examinations, has had a good influence on the Boys' school, and will, I think, continue more and more to exert a beneficial effect, as candidates are gradually brought under preparation for the higher tests. I would suggest that some attention might, with advantage, be given to instruction in one or other of the vernacular languages, as in most of the employments open to the young men who leave the school, the knowledge of some language of the country will be invaluable, if not indispensable.

7. In the branch for girls, there seems to me more of the freedom and spontaneity of a home than of the restraint and regularity of a school. I may observe that the provision of wall maps for the study of geography would in my opinion be a better arrangement than the use of atlases.

8. The income of the school is derived from fees paid by the scholars. A sum is realized from this source of between Rs. 600 and Rs. 700 a month.

CANTONMENT BOYS' SCHOOL.

9. The attendance at this school has fluctuated very considerably. At the last inspection there had been a falling off of 42·7 per cent in the number of pupils. The recent establishment of other schools for European children, which are under the same management but in which the education is of a higher standard, has drawn away the scholars from this, and almost superseded the necessity for its continuance. The proposal therefore to withhold the grant-in-aid for the future received the sanction of the Supreme Government, and the payment will cease at the end of May.

10. What struck me in connection with the school was the want of a definite aim in the studies. I think it would be found of great benefit to adopt a progressive course of lessons, drawn up with reference to some fixed standard. It might not be impossible in

course of time to fit the upper boys for matriculation. No instruction is given in the vernaculars, nor do the boys learn Latin. The addition of one or both of these branches of study would make the curriculum more complete. The exercises in mental arithmetic are particularly good. The provision of books and especially of maps is very inadequate. There is a large map of Australia, but none of Europe, Asia, or America.

11. The income of the school is derived from private subscriptions amounting to between Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 a month; and by the fees, which produce about Rs. 25 more. Of the scholars, 22 are free, 18 pay Rs. 1 each, 10 pay 8 annas, and 5 others 4 annas, a month.

CANTONMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL.

12. The remarks in the preceding section, on the Cantonment Boys' School, equally apply to this institution. The decline in numbers was even more marked, being in the proportion of 64 per cent at the last inspection. The grant in this case also has been withdrawn. It should however be stated of the few girls remaining in the school that—

13. I found them very well informed in most of their subjects of study.

14. The school fees are at the rate of 12 annas for the first class, 8 annas for the second, and 4 annas for the third. From this source about Rs. 9 is obtained towards the support of the school. A further sum of Rs. 22 is received from private subscriptions.

Cantonment Orphanage.

15. The original intention in the establishment of this institution was to provide an asylum for the neglected orphans of European and Eurasian parents belonging to Bangalore. It was found however that many who were exceedingly destitute, though not orphans, would be glad of admission, and that persons of influence were charitably disposed to pay for their support, either partially or entirely. The name was therefore extended into Cantonment Orphanage and School for Destitute Children. The last inspection report is as follows:—

16. There are now 29 inmates, namely 21 girls and 8 boys, who are all fed and clothed. For instruction they are formed into three classes. In judging of their progress, it should be borne in mind that some of the children a short time ago scarcely knew a word of English.

17. The premises are in the Arab Lines, and consist of a row of rooms facing a courtyard of considerable size. One is a school room, and another a dining room. Two others are dormitories for the boys and girls respectively. The master's quarters take up two rooms more. Besides these are the out-offices, such as the cook room, a bath room for girls, and a bath room for boys. The latter is not quite finished, and is being built at the expense of Major General Haines. A portion of the school ground has been converted into a vegetable garden, in the care of which the boys find employment. Of the girls, two are every day detailed to assist in the cooking and other household duties. They all learn needlework. It is intended shortly to put up some gymnastic apparatus in the play ground. For the school I would suggest the purchase of a few maps and a blackboard. I think an abacus, or ball frame, would also be found of use.

18. Regarding the funds of the school, the Rev. Dr. Murphy, who is the Secretary of the Managing Committee, has furnished me with the following details. The monthly subscriptions amount to about Rs. 140, and the annual subscriptions to about Rs. 480. A further sum of Rs. 27½ a month is specially contributed for the support of 6 orphans, being Rs. 25 from friends and Rs. 2½ from Government. It is very gratifying to learn that unwonted interest is felt in the institution, so much so that the charity on its behalf has needed rather to be checked than stimulated.

Catholic School, Blackpalli.

The operations of this school have been extended during the past year by the opening of a girls' school in connection with it, and by the establishment branch schools in Choolay, the Artillery Lines, and Simoncherry. The following is the last inspection report :—

20. "The school is conducted by two Rev. Brothers of St. Joseph, assisted by a Canarese munshi. The total number of scholars whose names are on the rolls is 64, of whom 47 were present. The East Indian boys are in the proportion of one to four natives. The majority of the latter are the children of Tamil servants in European employ. All the native boys are first taught to read and write Tamil, which most of them are able to do with facility. In the first class easy sentences were very fairly translated from English into Tamil and *vice versa*. The study of Canarese has been recently introduced. All the books are the property of the school. Some of the boys pay a small fee. The income from this source is estimated at Rs. 2—4—0 a month.

21. "In connection with this establishment is a girls' school conducted by two nuns. There is an attendance of about 25 girls,

who belong to the same class of natives as the Tamil boys referred to above.

22 "An elementary Tamil school, numbering 36 boys, is also held on the premises, and three others of a similar character, viz, one at Choolay, another at the Artillery Lines, and a third at the village of Simoncherry. The total attendance at these four schools amounts to above 100, the whole being under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Gasnier."

23. The report of the inspection of this institution is as follows :—

Convent of the Good Shepherd.

24. The convent embraces several departments, each under the management of a Sister, the whole being superintended by the Lady Superioress.

25. For European girls there are two schools. In the first of these the pupils are of a higher class, and pay for their instruction. They number at present 24, all boarders: but the attendance was higher, and included some day scholars, while the 10th Regiment remained in the station. The course of study provides for a liberal female education, and besides the customary lessons in English, arithmetic, history and geography, includes instruction in French, German, Italian, music, drawing and plain and fancy needlework. The school hours are from 8 to 12, and from one to four. As the result of my examination, it gives me pleasure to state that the reading of the pupils was good, and their writing neat and correct. Of elementary arithmetic their knowledge was fair. The written exercises in French were carefully done, and some of the girls are sufficiently familiar with the language to converse in it. The specimens of fancy needlework exhibited great taste. Work of a less ornamental kind receives its proper share of attention, as the pupils make all their own clothes. For practice in music there are several good pianos, the best of which is a new one, just received from France.

26. In the other European school the pupils receive a free education. In this branch are taught the military orphans, of whom there are 7, the entire number of girls being 45. The majority are younger than those in the higher school. They read well and answered correctly general questions in geography. Their fancy needle-work seemed very good, but the patterns were less elaborate than those used in the upper school.

27. In the lower native school there are upwards of 50 girls, who are taught, some in Tamil and some in Canarese. After a certain term of instruction they are sent to Kingeri, to the silk factory, where there are at present, I believe, about 80.

28. The higher native branch is established for the education of nuns : of whom there are 15. Some of these also are taught in Tamil, and others in Canarese. Several former inmates of this nunnery are usefully employed as teachers in Bellary, in Blackpalli, and in Mysore.

29. The next department which I visited was the native penitentiary, containing 20 women. They are very uncultivated, and are engaged principally in devotional exercises and in knitting, or other easy work, until they can be restored to their relations, or be otherwise suitably provided for. The want of water in the compound prevents their being employed in gardening, but I understand that one of the patent well tubes, which have been used with so much success in connection with the Abyssinian Force, is expected in about a month, and provision will then be made for the formation of a vegetable garden, in attention to which these women will be to some extent employed. There is farther a European penitentiary, containing at present 6 inmates.

30. In concluding this report I may be permitted to remark, that in the domestic arrangements of every department due attention seems to have been paid to the comfort and well-being of the scholars and inmates. The dormitories and other apartments are clean and airy. The generally healthy and cheerful appearance of the school girls, is the best evidence of the care that is bestowed upon them.

Native Educational Institution.

31. This school has made a considerable advance in popularity during the past year. The increase in the number of scholars at the last inspection was at the rate of 60 per cent. Four students passed the matriculation examination in December.

32. The main accession to the strength of the school was coincident with changes in the principalship of this institution and the High School. From the latter many of the pupils, especially in the Senior Class, have been drawn. All the members of this class have been taken through the course of studies required for matriculation, and I examined them in the English and mathematical subjects, by means of written papers. As many as were not sufficiently prepared for this test were allowed to withdraw, leaving seven competitors for the examination in English, and eleven for that in mathematics. Of those examined, six may be considered to have passed, by obtaining one third of the total number of marks assigned to the papers. The first class of the upper school had commenced the study of subjects appointed for next year's entrance examination. Out of fourteen selected candidates, four

obtained a satisfactory quota of marks in answering a question paper on English poetry and grammar. I regret that the two higher classes of the upper school have not earned a more favourable report.

33. By the rapid increase in the number of scholars, some of the classes have been enlarged to an almost unwieldy extent, and great inequality prevails among pupils assigned to the same grade. So many of them are new boys that it is difficult to determine accurately the status of the class. The premises fortunately offer ample accommodation for even a larger number of students, but the arrangement of the seats appeared to me injudicious, and not such as to economize the available space. The teachers' energy was consequently too highly taxed in preserving discipline, and making himself heard by the whole class before him. To remedy these defects, I made some suggestions, which have been adopted.

34. The course of studies throughout the school appears to need revision, and should be so regulated that the instruction in each successive class may be continuous with that in the inferior grade, and a preparation for the next higher. On comparing together the text-books used in each class, it will be seen that considerable irregularity prevails. I may also point out that no Canarese is taught in the upper school. Many of the inadvertencies I have pointed out are undoubtedly due to the frequent changes in the management, and to the unexpected extension of the school. The institution may be described as in a state of transition, and it seems to me a most desirable juncture in which to frame such regulations as shall secure the permanence of its present prosperity. To this end, a revision of the course of studies as before mentioned, the appointment of text-books on one system, due provision for instruction in the vernacular as well as in English, and a frequent inspection of the lower classes, appear to me the desiderata.

Concerning the funds of the school I have gathered the following particulars. The monthly expenditure is Rs. 675, which is met by the Government grant of Rs. 200, by Rs. 380 paid by the Wesleyan Mission, and by the school fees. The income from this last source has been very much increased during this year.

Ordnance School, Fort.

35. The number of pupils in this school has diminished, owing in great measure to the removal of persons hitherto resident in the fort, who have now gone to live in the Cantonment in consequence of the transfer of the Public Offices.

36. With reference to the class books used in the school, I would suggest the introduction of some reading book, as one of those published in the Irish National Series, and also the substitution of an easier work on English history, such as little Arthur's History of England, or some similar book. There is not an adequate supply of wall maps, and of those which exist, some are much defaced. I think maps of India, the World, Europe and Asia should be provided, and of a description suitable for school purposes. Arrowsmith's map of India, however good, is hardly fitted for teaching boys from.

37. The fees paid by the scholars range from Rs. 1½ to 4 annas each, according to circumstances. The average amount obtained is about Rs. 20 a month.

St. Andrew's School.

38. No material change seems to have taken place in the condition of this school, which has been in the receipt of a grant-in-aid since the beginning of the past official year. The number of students is between 70 and 80. Three passed the matriculation examination in December.

39. The school is divided into five classes, one senior and four junior, and each class has its own teacher. The studies in the senior class are those required for matriculating at the Madras University. I tested their knowledge of the Latin, English, and mathematical subjects, by means of written questions. Half of the allotted marks were obtained by five students, a very good result. One of them having selected Canarese as the optional language in which he desires to pass, had not gone through the Latin course. As vernacular instruction forms no part of the school work, he is preparing the Canarese subjects privately. With regard to the studies in the junior classes, I may observe that the boys of the second are hardly advanced enough in arithmetic to enter upon the study of algebra and Euclid. I had less reason to be satisfied with the first class than with those below it. The backwardness in this class is due to a frequent change of the masters who have from time to time had charge of it. Singing is taught according to the system known as Hullah's. Provision is also made for instruction in drawing. Drilling is the principal exercise out of doors.

40. The arrangement of seats appeared to me objectionable, as it broke up the classes into small detached sections, which made the exercise of a proper discipline difficult, and caused the attention of the boys to be drawn away from the work going on in their own class. The disposition of benches referred to, had been made with a view to assemble the whole school in one room for prayers.

Certain suggestions I offered on the subject, will be adopted, by which there will be more union and compactness in the classes, while at the same time all will be within hearing of the religious exercises. The principal school room is a large apartment, and is capable of accommodating an increased number of pupils, if the allotment of space to each class is properly carried out. The dormitories are in a dwelling house at the back. One room having become untenable through leakage, the remaining rooms were somewhat more crowded than usual. A few of the youngest boarders sleep in a room which forms a passage between the two school rooms. The latter does not seem a desirable arrangement, if meant to be permanent.

41. The school on the whole is of too recent establishment to have acquired a very pronounced character as yet. But to judge from the number of pupils that have joined, a prosperous career seems marked out for it. The following suggestions for its improvement may not be out of place. The demeanour of the pupils during school time should receive more attention, and less freedom be allowed in talking to one another while the studies are going on. Instruction in some vernacular language, and in surveying and levelling, would, I think, prove of great practical value to the students in after life. Some gymnastic apparatus for physical exercises would be a valuable addition, and provide beneficial employment for the play hours.

42. The income of the school derived from fees amounts to Rs. 360 a month.

43. These schools have been carried on with the same care and attention as in former years, and continue to exert a beneficial influence on the neighbourhood in which they are situated, which is inhabited chiefly by European pensioners. There has been a decrease in the aggregate number of scholars.

St John's District Schools.

44. The general diminution is not, I think, a matter of any significance. Very few of the European and East Indian children in the parish, who are able to attend school, can remain without instruction, as there are sufficient inducements to prevent their being wilfully kept away, unless from unavoidable causes.

45. I think the school as a whole has considerably improved since last year, and the studies appear to be more methodically conducted. The boys' school in particular is in a much better condition. I am glad to observe that many of the suggestions in my former report have received attention. I would however again point out the desirability of introducing English history as a study into the

boys' school, and also of taking the pupils farther in arithmetic before insisting upon an advance in algebra and Euclid.

46. In the girls' school a less superficial study of the poetical reading book would be of advantage, and exercises in paraphrasing might be added, as requiring of the pupils a better insight into the meaning of the pieces and giving them practice in composition. Though the elder girls have nearly all acquired a good running hand, the copy books of this school bear evident marks of carelessness. More attention should be paid to the formation of the letters, and to keeping the words properly under one another in a space corresponding to what is occupied by each in the head line.

47. In the general arrangements of the school everything seems to have been thought of that could contribute to the comfort and well-being of the children. Many of them are provided with clothes, and others with books. A free dinner is given to the lower class, in the interval between morning and afternoon school, when about 40, on an average, get a good plateful of curry and rice. For recreation and open air exercise the boys have a gymnasium, and the girls a croquet ground. The circular swing however has no ropes. As a part of the school training the boys are drilled twice a week, and the girls are taught plain and fancy needle-work. There is also a singing class, in which instruction is given according to Hullah's system.

48. Regarding the funds of the school I have ascertained the following particulars. By private subscriptions a sum is obtained of Rs. 37 a month: this is exclusive of the dinner fund, which is kept up by special contributions, and not charged to the school. The other source of income, in addition to the Government grant, is the monthly collection of school fees. Many of the children are in such poor circumstances as not to be able to pay anything, and there are consequently 55 free scholars, namely, 19 boys, 16 girls and 20 infants. The remaining pupils pay fees ranging from Rs. 1 to 2 annas a month, a sum total being obtained of Rs. 48, in the following proportion from each school; Rs. 17 from the boys, Rs. 18 from the girls, and Rs. 13 from the infants.

49. Of this institution a favourable report has been received. The Inspector writes as follows:—

St. Joseph's Catholic Seminary.

50. "The East Indian and European branch numbers 44 boarders and 26 day scholars, making a total of 70. Of these, 67 were present during the examination. The scholars are divided into four classes. The teaching staff consists of four masters and a Canarese munshi, the Rev. R. M. Cleinot, M. A., having the general superintendence of the whole.

51. "Composition had very recently been introduced, and the class would have been better fitted for taking up Dalgleish, had they previously gone through Morrell's text book of Grammar and Analysis, of which none of the analytical part has been studied. The paraphrasing and explanation of poetry were fair for beginners. Euclid and algebra had also been commenced lately, hence the small portion studied. In these two subjects, however, the success of the pupils was more apparent than in poetry and composition. The state of Classes II and III calls for no special remark. The first division of Class IV deserves commendation. I was particularly pleased with the correctness of their answers in English grammar; Canarese is studied in every class, but all are beginners. The school accommodation, apparatus and books, also the refectory and dormitory, are very suitable and complete.

52. "Very few of the day scholars, I understand, are considered able to pay fees; most of the boarders are orphans. School books, with few exceptions, are supplied gratis.

53. "The native branch of this establishment is conducted in suitable premises in the adjoining compound. The total number under instruction is 40; only a small proportion of these are boarders Canarese is made the chief medium of instruction, but the the three higher classes are also taught to read and write English. Two of the three young men forming Class I are considered to have gone through the usual course, and are receiving a special training from the Rev. A Bouteloup, of which Latin forms the most prominent subject. I only examined Class III, which appeared the one of most general importance, and consider the boys acquitted themselves very well. Besides their Canarese studies this class can read the English First Book.

54. "The conduct of the establishment generally evinces great care and efficiency."

St. Mark's Ragged School.

55. The condition of this school had much improved when the last visit of inspection was made. The pupils are children of pensioners and of drummers belonging to the native regiments.

56. When I saw the school last year I found it necessary to call attention to its very unsatisfactory condition, and the evident neglect in its management. A great improvement, I rejoice to say, has since taken place. The number of scholars has nearly doubled, and a mistress has been appointed to take charge of the infant classes, the master being thus left free to devote all his attention to the children who are able to read. In addition to being instructed, the children are clothed twice a year, and receive a piece of bread every day between morning and afternoon school.

57. No fees are paid, but the school is supported, in addition to the Government grant, by private subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 10 a month, and a grant of Rs. 6½ from the Madras Diocesan Board of Education.

St. Patrick's Catholic Seminary, Chooley.

58. There has been an increase in the number of pupils belonging to this school. The inspection report which follows gives an account of an ingenious plan of rewards adopted some time ago.

59. "The register contains the names of 51 East Indians and 37 natives, giving a total of 88 scholars, of whom 57 were present at the examination. There are three classes, under the care of 3 masters. The first class did fairly in most of the subjects in which they were examined. The study of algebra and Euclid had been recently introduced, but rather prematurely, judging from the knowledge of arithmetic possessed by even the most advanced boys. The present head master was trained in the Normal School, Madras, and previously to his present appointment, was a master in the Army School, Palaveram. He is an experienced teacher, but the class of boys he has to deal with is so varied, and the attendance is said to be so uncertain, that it is difficult to produce uniform progress. Class I did not generally acquit themselves well. Few of the boys possessed a sufficient knowledge of English to comprehend the explanations, which, I understand, are usually given in that language. The first division of Class III did pretty well.

60. "The average income from fees is said to be about Rs. 4 a month, but a large proportion of the boys are considered too poor to pay any regular fee. School books are generally provided at the school expense. The accommodation and school apparatus is sufficient. The maps printed in French are to be superseded by English ones.

61. "A system of bi-monthly rewards has long been in force, the favourite mode of distribution being that of a kind of auction, where the purchases are paid for with tickets. These tickets, of various value, awarded daily for proficiency and punctuality, are accumulated by the boys until the auction day comes round, when colour boxes, mathematical instruments, books, &c., are purchased, the boy most wealthy in tickets being able of course to out-bid the rest for the most coveted of the prizes. The annual cost of these rewards is estimated at about Rs. 120.

Wesleyan Mission English Girls'-School.

62. This school appears to retain a good position, and is well attended. At the last inspection the number of pupils had increased 21½ per cent.

63. It gives me pleasure to say that the school as a whole fully maintains its former high character. Until very lately it was under the charge of the same lady who for the past three years has laboured so indefatigably and successfully for its improvement. Owing however to her marriage, her connection with the school has now ceased, but the lady appointed to succeed has just arrived from England, and there is every reason to expect under the new mistress a continuance of the prosperity hitherto enjoyed by the institution. I may perhaps be permitted to notice one little matter of discipline as needing attention. I mean that, without insisting on too much strictness, less facility of communication should be allowed between the pupils in working sums and writing dictation. The arrangements of the school room have been improved, and a greater amount of accommodation provided for the junior department.

64. The collection of fees from the scholars produced in September the sum of Rs 215, and the average for the nine months to December was Rs. 191.

65. This school has been established for many years, but was not before this in receipt of Government assistance.

London Mission Canarese Girls' Boarding School.

66. The number of girls is 21, who are all fed and clothed by the Mission, and brought up as Christians. They are instructed both in English and Canarese, a distinct classification of the whole school being made for the study of each of those languages. The former is taught in the morning by a European lady, and the latter in the afternoon by a native male teacher. There are four classes in the English school, and the same number in the Canarese school. The reading and writing in both English and Canarese were good, and the knowledge of geography creditable. Some backwardness was shewn in arithmetic, to which subject it would be well to give a little more attention. The desirability is I think open to question, of extending the separate division of the school for English and Canarese into such subjects as arithmetic, history and geography.

67. The elder girls have acquired considerable skill in the use of the needle, in cutting out and making up articles of dress, and particularly in fancy work, such as crochet, knitting, and embroidery. The practice of household duties goes hand in hand with the cultivation of these accomplishments, and all the cooking and preparation of their food is managed by the girls themselves in turn, under the direction of the matron, and they are thus fitted eventually to undertake the various cares of house-keeping. The order and neatness of the premises, and the cheerfulness and cleanliness of the inmates, are entitled to special notice.

68. Regarding the income of the school I have been furnished with the following particulars. The local subscriptions amount to Rs. 20 a month; an average sum of Rs. 80 a month is obtained from England for the support of particular girls; and there is a small return from the sale of fancy-work, which, after deducting the cost of materials, may be set down at about Rs. 10 a month.

London Mission Canarese Girls' Day Schools.

69. These schools together contain a considerably larger number of pupils than any other girls' schools in the province. The return for the end of the official year shews close upon 400 names on the register. The average daily attendance is set down at 275, but in calculating this, abatements have been made for children coming late. The proportion of absentees is therefore probably less than it appears.

70. The schools are five in number, four being Infant or Preparatory schools, and the fifth a Central school, into which the advanced pupils of the inferior branches are from time to time drafted as soon as they are able to read. The Central school is carried on in commodious premises lately erected in Kurubara Petta, where also the infant school named from that petta is located. The other branches are situated, one in Hosa Petta, a southern quarter; a second in Arale Petta, a western quarter; and a third in Cubbon Petta, an eastern quarter; of the native town of Bangalore.

71. The staff of teachers numbers 14, of whom 6 are employed in the central school and its preparatory branch, 3 in each of two other infant schools, and 2 in the fourth. There are besides, a number of women whose office it is to accompany the children from their houses to the school, and attend to their wants generally.

72. In the preparatory schools the course of instruction embraces object lessons and exercises on form and colour, in addition to training in the preliminary stages of reading and arithmetic. Particular attention is also given to the encouragement of personal cleanliness and tidiness in the pupils, the effect of which is seen in the appearance of the elder girls who have been advanced to the Central School In this higher department there are six classes. Needle-work, and the arts of cutting out and making up native garments, are branches of their instruction of immediate practical value.

73. A great source of discouragement is the early removal of the girls from school. The most promising scholars are frequently withdrawn just at the time when the fruits of the labour bestowed

upon them are beginning to appear.. It is to be hoped that the popular prejudice in conformity with which the retirement of the elder girls is enforced may be gradually overcome. That the parents should have been induced to allow their daughters to attend the more distant Central School, when fit for promotion from the infant schools, is an indication that they are not entirely without interest in the education of the girls.

74. On comparing the principal school in its present condition with what it was a year ago, I think that progress has been made. With the fuller development of the system which is possible with the increased funds at the disposal of the managers, there is little reason to doubt that a greater advance will be apparent every succeeding year, and that a yet larger number of girls will be brought under instruction.

75. In addition to the Government grant, the income of the schools is derived principally from local private subscriptions, which now amount to Rs. 90 a month. The funds are occasionally replenished by donations from England, and by the sale of fancy articles sent out for the benefit of the schools.

Wesleyan Mission Canarese Girls' School.

76. This school had been in feeble operation for several years. In February 1866 Mrs. Dalzell undertook the charge of it, there being at that time no more than 12 scholars. Within a year the number increased to 63, and a further addition of pupils has since taken place until it now reaches 100.

77. A new and commodious building was erected for the school at the beginning of 1867, and the present prosperous condition of the institution may be accepted as an indication of its general efficiency. I was much pleased with the order and general arrangements. The average attendance is good for a girls' school. Specimens of needle-work done by the pupils were shewn to me. Much of it was fancy work, which is sold for the benefit of the school. It need scarcely be said that the girls pay no fees. Their books are at present provided for them. They are all apparently connected with respectable families. Three are Brahmans, and the same number Christians; the rest are mostly daughters of Mudliars and Chetties.

78. In addition to the Government grant, the school is supported by private contributions to the amount of Rs. 5 a month; by a grant from the Missionary Society of Rs. 200 a year; and by donations from friends in England, which last year came to about £10.

79. This school has well maintained its position throughout the year, and continues to enjoy the same popularity as at first.

Caste Girls' School, Alasur

80. The work of instruction has been efficiently carried on during the year. That the status of the school should have been maintained without any decline, is perhaps as much as could reasonably be expected, the difficulties in the way of female education in this country being taken into consideration. Popular prejudice requires girls to be removed from school at so early an age, that little can be attempted in the way of informing their minds, beyond giving them elementary lessons likely to be of practical value. There has been a diminution in the amount of needle-work done during the year, the relations of the pupils not having sent in materials for cutting out and making up into garments to the same extent as before. A fluctuation in this respect may be looked for from time to time.

81. The funds of the school are raised as before, and no important change has taken place in the income thus derived. About Rs. 8 a month however is subscribed in Bangalore.

82. This school is in connection with the Wesleyan Mission, and is attended principally by the sons of horse-keepers employed in the Artillery Brigade. There is an evening class for adults.

Gun Troop Tamil Boys' School.

83. The school is taught by one master, who receives a salary of Rs. 10 a month The boys, as may be imagined, are very poor, but a fee of 3 cash a month is expected of them. From this source about half a rupee is realized, and subscriptions for the support of the school are further received to the extent of Rs. 8 a month. The building is somewhat confined, and is in want of a new thatch for the roof, and of cleaning and whitewashing inside. A little furniture, such as a chair, black-board, and a dozen or so of slates, should be provided.

84. This school has been many years in existence, and is entirely managed by natives. It has had a uniformly successful career, and is attended at the present time by the large number of 120 girls.

Hindoo Tamil Female School.

85. Having myself a very slight acquaintance with Tamil, I made particular inquiries regarding the nature of the books used in the school, and may here insert such information as I obtained. The Kural is too well known to need description. Tiruvasàkam is a

collection of hymns to heathen deities. In chanting them the girls were divided into two sets, who sang in response to one another, much in the same way as in English churches two sets of choristers chant the psalms, taking each verse alternately. Kálavardani is a monthly periodical published in Madras, containing, besides other information, articles on religious and scientific subjects. Pengal Kalvi is a collection of precepts forming a guide for females. Padàrta Sintámani aims at a description of the chemistry, or rather properties, of various articles of food. The portion repeated by the scholars being translated to me, I found that it treated of the effects produced by drinking different kinds of water. Certain diseases were prevented by drinking the early morning dew, others by drinking sea-water which had been boiled. Some complaints were brought on by the use of water from stagnant pools, or water from a well into which the sun never shone, and so on. Karpumàle conveys instruction in household economy, and Atichodi is composed of maxims in morality and on the duties of wives.

86. There seems therefore on the part of the managers a desire to have the girls instructed in useful practical knowledge, so as to fit them for the discharge of home and family duties. To shew however how great are the misgivings with which the people of this country still regard the education of their girls, I may mention that notwithstanding their comparatively enlightened views, the parents of the pupils in this institution make a decided objection to having their girls taught the English figures in arithmetic, though they are far simpler than the Tamil ones. There is a fear that it would be only the first step to other innovations which would end in the complete break down of the native system.

87. I may say in conclusion that I still think, as formerly reported, that the management and condition of the school are highly creditable to all concerned. The subscriptions for its support are it is to be regretted somewhat diminished, owing to the death or superannuation of some of the principal contributors. The amount now obtained is between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 a month. The premises are in need of white washing inside, and the maps should be renewed as some of them are much defaced.

88. The following is the report of the last inspection of this

Wesleyan Mission Tamil Girls' Orphan School.

school.

89. The number of pupils and general arrangements have undergone no change A certificated mistress has been obtained from Madras to superintend the studies, and much benefit is expected to arise from her services. The state of the funds is as reported last year. The proceeds of the sale of crochet work amounted to Rs. 133 during the twelve months, which is somewhat less than the

sum obtained last year. An alteration is being made in the premises, the object of which is to improve the sleeping apartments, and provide more room for both school and boarding purposes.

Sadur Veda Siddanta Saba Seminaries.

90. These seminaries have been established a long time, and have been conducted with great ability and success entirely by natives. Though placed among Tamil schools, as being chiefly intended for the Tamil community of the Cantonment, the institution includes distinct seminaries for instruction in Tamil, Telugu and Canarese. The last has been formed during the past year.

91. There are reported to be in the whole school 281 pupils. The Tamil seminary has 141, with an average daily attendance of 98, and the Telugu seminary 140, with an average of 95. Of the whole number, 43 attend various English schools during one part of the day, for instruction in that language. In each branch of the school there are four classes, managed by as many teachers. For general superintendence there is a committee, certain members of which are styled directors of instruction, whose duty it is, as well as that of the secretary, to hold an examination once a week, and to see that the school is properly carried on. Other office bearers are an accountant, a fee collector, and a person to assemble the boys. The hours of study are from 7 to 10 in the morning, and from 12 to 5½ in the afternoon. The weekly examination is generally held on Sunday.

92. The majority of the school books in use are those published by Government in the Madras Department of Public Instruction. During the last six months some purely religious books have been introduced into the Tamil seminary, such as Tiruvasàkam (prayers to Shiva) Tirumori (prayers to Vishnu) Tiruvengada Tandadu, Arunagiri Andadu, &c. A new and larger supply of maps is, I consider, quite necessary, as those now in use are are very much defaced.

93. At the beginning of January it was resolved to add a Canarese class to the school. It is taught by the second Telugu master.

94. The general arrangements and the entire management of the schools are orderly and exceedingly creditable. Among the various institutions in the country under native direction, I would award the superiority to these seminaries, which have been in operation for a quarter of a century, and to the female school attached to the same association. The number of absentees among the pupils is considerable, and the managers further com-

plain that the boys are removed from school before they have been a sufficient time under instruction.

95. The school fees are, in the Tamil and Telugu branches, 8 annas for the first class, 6 for the second, 4 for the third and 2 for the fourth. For the Canarese class the fee is 4 annas. The free scholars who are too poor to pay anything number 26. The amount realized by tuition fees is about Rs. 50 a month. From private subscriptions Rs. 20 more are obtained. Owing to the death or removal of influential members of the association, the assistance from this source is gradually diminishing. The monthly expenditure is about Rs. 106, and the income from all sources is only just sufficient to cover this amount. A surplus fund of Rs. 1,000 had been collected, but through the bankruptcy of the trustee this sum has been lost to the school.

Commissariat Hindustani School.

96. This school is intended for the sons of camel and bullock drivers in the public cattle lines. The number of scholars is the same as last year.

97. I am glad to report a great improvement since the former inspection, in the discipline of the school. An advance has also been made in the studies. There are still wanting some maps and a black-board. A sum of Rs. 8½ is obtained by fees, and this, with the Government grant, is all the income of the school.

Madrasa Islamia, Cantonment

98. This school has not been so well managed latterly as it was two or three years ago. The attendance of pupils is very good, and there is no deficiency in the funds. There is therefore no excuse for neglect. The attention of the committee has been called to the unfavourable account of the instruction given to the boys. The report of inspection is as follows :—

99. A considerable falling off has taken place in the number of scholars, which may have been caused by the dearth which prevailed last year, but I think the difference in numbers is mainly due to a stricter system of registration, and to the removal from the roll of the names of constant absentees.

100. With regard to the text books in use, it will be seen that with scarcely an exception they are entirely different from those I found in the school last year. It will also be observed that only a few pages have been studied in many of them. For these reasons it is difficult to ascertain whether any progress has been made. The following changes may however be noticed. A class for the study of Arabic has been added at the head of the school.

No history is taught in any of the classes, and geography only in one. Euclid has been introduced into the third class. I think the adherence to a fixed progressive course of instruction would be productive of more benefit than this system of constant change. Were a curriculum drawn up and adopted, in which each branch of study should receive its due share of attention, an even and decided progress would speedily be manifest. The inadequacy of the text books printed by Government, and the want of maps have, in some measure, led to the neglect of arithmetic, history and geography. The books, being only epitomes, are soon exhausted, and a boy who has committed the whole to memory in a few months not unnaturally considers himself to have sufficiently mastered the subjects of which they treat.

101. The income of the school is derived from private subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 50 a month, and school fees varying from 1 anna to 3 pie, which produce Rs. 5½. The surplus of receipts over expenditure has been thrown into a reserve fund, in which a sum of Rs. 1,200 is on hand.

Madrasa Kudusia, Cantonment.

102. This school belongs to a different sect of Mahomedans, and is on the whole well conducted by the Pesh Imam and his assistants.

103. According to the register there are 227 scholars, the number in attendance however was no more than 135. I have directed a revision to be made of the rolls, with the view of removing the names of boys who are too irregular to be retained as pupils. The general management of the school appears to be good, and on this subject I have nothing to add to my last report. There has evidently been much laxity in enforcing regular attendance.

104. Fees are levied from the scholars according to their means, of from 3 cash to 4 annas. The monthly collection from this source averages Rs. 12½. There are further private subscriptions for the support of the school, from which a sum of Rs. 74 is obtained.

Madrasa Mufid ul Anam, Sultan Petta.

105. The numbers at this school have been greatly reduced owing to a dispute which arose as to the management and the distribution of the grant-in-aid. It ended in an entire separation of the disputants into two parties, and the establishment of a rival school in the neighbourhood. The seceders naturally drew away with them a considerable number of old pupils.

106. The division into classes is little more than nominal, as the more advanced boys are all taught from separate books. I am sorry to say that there is much apparent confusion in the general arrangements. This is due partly to the illness of the nazim, who has been unable for some time to attend to his duties properly, and also to the effect of a suspension of the grant-in-aid for several months during which it remained doubtful whether the payment of the amount, first provisionally sanctioned for six months, would be continued, and the grant made a permanent one.

107. There are no maps in the school, but I have directed that such as are available in the book depôt should be purchased. A register of certain particulars regarding the condition and attendance of each boy has been very laboriously written up. I have suggested certain modifications, which, without sacrificing any of the information, will simplify the mode of entry and make reference to the statistics more easy. I trust that on examining the school again a great improvement will be manifest.

108. The fees paid by the scholars vary from ½ an anna to 4 annas, and the total collection for the month averages Rs. 10. The private subscriptions are set down at Rs. 48. In last May, they seem to have amounted to a good deal more, as Rs. 76 is the sum entered as received during that month.

Madrasa Mahammadia, Sultan Petta.

109. This is unquestionably the first of the Hindustani schools in the province, and is attended by about the same number of pupils as last year. It will be seen from the report given below, that an attempt has been made to introduce English lessons in addition to the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani studies.

110. On comparing the present list of lessons with those which were taught when I last inspected the school, some important innovations will be observed. The principal of these are the introduction of English into four classes, and of algebra into the first. For instruction in English a native master has been engaged. He is a Hindu, and a former pupil of the London Mission Institution. I regret that he was not present at the time of my visit. I was the more anxious to see him and ascertain his fitness for the work, as the managers of the school are ignorant of the language, and I feared they might possibly be deceived in their opinion of him. I could not well judge of his success from the performances of the boys, as they have not as yet advanced beyond the reading with a little difficulty of easy sentences in the First Book. The algebra is taught according to the native method, and has been introduced by a Maulvi from Madras, who is temporarily living here for his

health. Whether on his departure the study will be kept up seems doubtful. The geography of India had been particularly well learned, and the history, as formerly described, had been committed to memory from beginning to end. The instruction in industrial occupations, as printing, book binding, and carpentering, is still carried on, and many articles of furniture are ready for sale in the workshop.

111. Altogether the school continues to deserve the high character which I have in my former report ascribed to it.

112. Regarding the funds of the school I am enabled to supply the following information. About 25 boys are free scholars, the rest pay from 3 cash to 2 annas each a month. A sum was thus obtained in October of Rs. 7—13—0. The private subscriptions amount to Rs. 50—8—0.

Mahomedan Female Educational Institution.

113. Peculiar interest attaches to this school from its being the only one of the kind in this part of India. That the Musalmans who have established it should have been successful in obtaining so considerable a number of pupils since June, when the school was opened, is a very encouraging sign.

114. The school contains 115 registered pupils. Of this number, 103 were present, but the average daily attendance is 90. The ages of the girls vary from 6 to 12 or 13. The hours of study are from 9 to 3 with a short interval for refreshment. There are four classes, each under a female teacher.

115. The course of instruction is for the first class Talim Nama, Koran, Char Kursi (a religious catechism) and Sirat ul Islam (or the Bridge of Islam). The second class read the First Book and Koran, and the other classes are learning the alphabet.

116. The teachers, with the exception of one, were not allowed to be seen, and the girls were very shy. Many of the little ones were in tears through fright, and the elder ones refused to come out of their concealment. Great allowance must be made, considering that this was the first inspection, and that the girls were entirely unaccustomed to the presence of male visitors. The members of the committee who accompanied me said it was the first time they had been admitted to a sight of the pupils. About half a dozen girls were induced to read from the Talim Nama, which they did very fluently and correctly. They could also write words and numbers on a slate. I think a good beginning has been made, and it is a fair result to shew for eight months' instruction that a majo-

rity of the girls are able to read, considering that they did not know a single letter previously. Some arrangement should however be made by the committee for a periodical examination of the pupils. It is intended soon to provide for instruction in needlework, and I believe the teachers are studying geography and history with a view to giving lessons in those subjects. On leaving, I had sweet-meats distributed to the girls by way of encouraging them, and in the hope of making them look forward without misgiving to future inspections.

117. The school is mainly supported by private subscriptions amounting to Rs. 70 a month. Of this sum, half is obtained from Europeans and half from natives. The girls each pay a fee of half an anna, which produces about Rs. 5 a month. The premises are very confined, but I understand that the committee intend building a suitable school house, and are in treaty for a piece of ground for that purpose.

ANIKAL.

London Mission Canarese Girls' School.

118. This school has not been inspected yet. It is a branch of the Canarese Girls' Day Schools, of which an account is given under Bangalore. The number of pupils is about 30.

CHINNAPATAM.

Hindustani School.

119. This school continues to be well managed. A recent report by the Sub-Deputy Inspector says:—

120. "The school contains 109 boys, of whom 84 were present at the time of inspection. There are three classes, each under a teacher. The first class answered very satisfactorily in the history of India, and geography. In arithmetic they were well acquainted with the rule of three. The second class read well from Tahm Nama, and readily answered questions on the meaning of words. In arithmetic they repeated the multiplication table very quickly. Their handwriting was good.

121. "The whole progress of the school is very creditable and satisfactory. I made some suggestions on the way of teaching which may prove beneficial to the teachers and scholars.

122. "The rate of school fee is various, from a half to one anna. The monthly collection amounts to Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. The secretary of the school states that the endowment fund of Rs. 2,300 produces a profit of Rs. 23 a month."

CLOSEPET.

Hindustani School.

123. The attendance at this school is about the same as last year.

124. The most advanced pupils of last year have left, and the present scholars are engaged with very elementary studies. The school has suffered very much from the distress which prevails in the town arising from the atrophy of the silk worms, on whose produce the inhabitants are almost entirely dependent for their livelihood. Of 1200 Musalman residents, it is estimated that 500 have been forced to leave the place owing to the failure of their industry.

125. There has been great irregularity in the attendance throughout the year. The head boy had been absent for nine months, and others for long periods. The premises used for school purposes at the time of my last visit speedily became untenable, and it was found impossible on account of the impoverishment of the people to raise funds for the erection of a new building. I understand that a petition was presented to the Shringiri Swami, when he passed through the town, for money to be devoted to the building of a new school, but as it was to be for the use of Mahomedans, the want of success in obtaining funds from this source is less to be wondered at than that such an application should have been made. The boys now meet in a musafir khana belonging to the kotwal.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

126. This school has not improved during the year. The premises in which it was carried on having become unsafe for want of repair, a vacant room in the Government school was placed at the disposal of the master, and is now occupied by his pupils, among whom are 7 girls.

CHINTAMANIPET. Hindustani School.

127. The general condition of the school did not appear to be quite so satisfactory as on the occasion of my former visit. The lessons are much the same, and little progress is apparent. The master has resolved henceforth to adhere to the course of studies which have been drawn up for Government Hindustani schools. I trust therefore that a change for the better will be perceptible at the next inspection.

128. This is a small school in a poor neighbourhood. The pupils are all connected with silladars in the Mysore Horse. The last report says :—

ECHINPALLI. Hindustani School.

129. "The rolls contain the names of 25 boys, of whom 20 were present. Some of the others were absent from sickness. The

school is divided into three classes, in all of which the pupils answered satisfactorily. In the first class two or three boys knew as far as proportion in arithmetic.

130. "The school building requires thorough repair, and also needs to be kept cleaner. The amount of subscriptions collected is Rs. 1—7—0. School fees amount to Rs. 1—2—0 a month."

TOOMKOOR DISTRICT.

131 The following account of this school is extracted from the last inspection report :—

TOOMKOOR.
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Orphan School

132 "Two or three of the elder girls are able to read and write a little in English, and most of them speak English to some extent. But Canarese is the medium of instruction. All the lessons are given by a munshi assisted by a catechist, and daily visits are paid by the missionary. Out of school hours the girls are under the care of a native matron. All household duties as well as cutting out, making and mending of clothes, &c., the girls are taught to perform for themselves. This department is carefully superintended by the wife of the resident missionary. The accommodation would allow of a much larger number of girls being admitted, but for some time past no destitute girls have been met with.

133. This school has a good master, but the attendance is not numerous. The Inspector says :—

KUNIGAL
Hindustani School.

134. "I was assisted in the examination by the amildar, who has given considerable attention to Hindustani and Persian literature, and evinced an interest in the welfare of the school. The standard of Class I appeared to me not equal to what it was on the last occasion, I had to visit the school, but I perceived that with two exceptions the whole class consisted of new pupils There was a disposition to fall back into the confusing mode of classification, or rather absence of classification, so common to indigenous schools. The head master admitted this, and stated that when the parents of a boy wanted any particular book to be read, it was difficult for him to avoid giving offence and at the same time to retain the system he would like to see enforced. History and geography meet with as little favour as in Canarese schools. Of the latter subject something was known, but the former did not appear to have received any attention, and arithmetic had been neglected. Most of the other studies were carefully taught. But

every boy in the class did not read all the books entered as the course of study in Class I. The master is a man apparently much respected in the town and takes a real interest in his work.

135. "The rule that one half the expense be borne by the promoters of the school is not acted up to. The monthly income from fees and other sources is said to vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8.

136. "I learned that some young men whose duties prevent their attending school during the day, receive instruction from the master at his own house in the evening. No other Hindustani school exists in the town."

Ashtagram Division.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

137. Four students from this school matriculated in December, one of them in the first class. Their example is likely to find many followers, as permission has been obtained from the Senate of the Madras University to hold a branch examination in Mysore itself.

MYSORE.
Wesleyan Mission Boys' School.

138. There has been no increase in the number of scholars during the past year, but the average attendance is improved. There were present at the time of examination 143 boys. The most advanced scholars of the first class have been preparing for matriculation These boys have made very fair progress since I last inspected the school.

139. A general promotion appears to have been made not long ago, and there is consequently in every class a great inequality between the upper and lower pupils. In the first class undue attention seems to have been paid to geometry, and the boys have gone farther in that subject than is necessary for matriculation. The second and fifth are the most satisfactory of the subordinate classes. The master of the fourth appears to be a good teacher, but has been in charge only one month. The condition of the third and sixth classes needs looking into, and the entire discipline of the school might be improved.

140. I regret to find that the remarks in my last report upon the maps have received no attention. I consider that a new set is absolutely necessary, and would recommend the series prepared by Mr. Hughes.

141. The fees produce on an average Rs. 28½ a month, the rates being as formerly reported. A few poor boys are admitted free. In addition to this source of income the school receives a grant from the Wesleyan Mission of Rs. 1,000 a year.

Catholic Schools.

142. There are two schools, one for boys and one for girls. In the former a little English is taught, but Tamil is the general medium of instruction.

143. There has been a falling off in the numbers of the English school, due, it is said, to the scarcity which has prevailed during the past year. It nominally contains 21 pupils, but the average attendance is only 9, which is just one third of the number I found a year ago. A change has been made in the master. The present one, who was formerly employed in the Shoolay school at Bangalore, has been here five months. The superintendent of the mission, the Rev. Mr. Janssoone, has also been lately appointed to this station, and has not yet acquired a sufficient knowledge of English to take an active part in examination.

144. In the Tamil school there are 75 registered scholars, the average daily attendance being 51. In this number are included most of the boys from the English school, who are here taught the vernacular. Altogether in this department there has been an increase. The master is the same that was in charge last year.

145. The girls' school is under the management of the nuns, and from 40 to 50 puils are said to attend daily. They are all merely beginners.

146. My visit unavoidably fell on Thursday, on which day, according to the French custom, a whole holiday is given.

147. The instruction throughout the school is very elementary in character, and the English branch I consider is less advanced than it was last year. The Tamil is in about the same condition. The study of geography from maps has been entirely given up, owing to their being printed in French. I before pointed out the inconvenience arising from this, and would recommend the provision of a few English maps.

148. With the exception of half a dozen boys, all the scholars are Christians. Among the girls five are orphans, and these are fed and clothed by the mission. When old enough they will be sent for employment to the silk factory at Kingeri.

149. The extreme poverty of the children makes it impossible to collect any fees from them. Their books also have to be supplied.

The school is therefore almost entirely supported by the Government grant-in-aid.

150. This school is not in so satisfactory a condition as could be wished. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of pupils.

Madrasa é Bowring.

151. There are on the books 111 names. As a year ago there were 202, a decrease has taken place in the number of scholars at the rate of 45 per cent. The hardness of the times is said to have caused this reduction of the strength of the school.

152. Two branches have been opened in different quarters of the town, one at Agrahar and another at Shrirampet. These are said to contain 25 boys each. It is proposed, I believe, to establish two other branches, in districts called Nazarabad and Savai.

153. There is evidently great irregularity in the attendance, although this may not be discovered from the register. When I reached the school at 7, though notice of my visit had been sent the day before, only 30 boys were present. Others kept dropping in, till between 8 and 9 there were 80 assembled

154. The classification of the pupils, as stated in my last report, is merely nominal. Only about 20 boys have made much advance, all the others being engaged with the mere reading of the Koran, or the learning of the alphabet. Arithmetic has been taught according to the native system, and the pupils best acquainted with the rules were unable to find correct answers to some simple sums, in the working of which they made use of tedious and perplexing methods. I have directed the manager to apply for copies of an arithmetic on the European model Maps are greatly needed for teaching geography.

155. The funds of the school, apart from the Government grant, consist of the proceeds of school fees, private subscriptions, and the interest of the endowment fund. The fees bring in from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 a month, the rate for each boy being from 1 anna to ¼ anna. Thirty however are free. The private contributions amount to something over Rs. 30 a month. The fund of Rs. 600 seems to have been placed at the disposal of a wealthy merchant who has given great assistance to the school. Owing to differences between himself and his brothers, it appears that he is unable to realize his property, and in consequence the school money is as it were locked up for the time. Security in the shape of bills has been given by him for the principal and interest. These cannot however be converted into cash

156. This is a small school, but has made satisfactory progress during the year.

FRENCH ROCKS.
Hindustani School.

157. Since my last inspection it has been removed into a cleaner and better constructed building. The regiment formerly stationed at the French Rocks, and which was removed for a time to Mysore, has returned to occupy its former quarters, but the number of scholars at this school has not been thereby increased, owing to the existence of an efficient regimental school, in which English, Hindustani and Telugu are taught. The regimental munshi, who was present, declared himself satisfied with the answering of the first class to his questions on Persian grammar, and I am glad to observe that the whole of the boys seem to have been carefully instructed. The general condition of the school is I think satisfactory, and decided improvement has been made since I last saw it.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

158. This school occupies a much higher position than the ordinary indigenous schools of the country, both in the class of students and the character of the instruction. Melkota is a place of considerable eminence on account of its large temple, and its literary associations. The inhabitants are nearly all Brahmans.

MELKOTA.
Sanskrit and Canarese School.

159. I am glad to say that the assistance rendered by Government, in the payment of a monthly allowance to the managers and in the repair of the former school premises, has promoted the revival of the institution, and restored to it the prosperity which it for many years enjoyed. The principal indication of its present flourishing condition is the very considerable increase that has taken place in the number of pupils. When I saw the school a year ago, there were only 25 present, though the register was said to contain the names of 50. Now there are 110 enrolled pupils, and of these, 86 were present at the examination. All are Shrivaishnava Brahmans.

160. The Sanskrit school contains 46 students, who form three classes, and in the Canarese school there are 64, divided into four classes. The most advanced scholars whom I found in attendance last year have left the school, and the attainments of the present first class in Sanskrit are somewhat lower, but proportioned to the greater youthfulness of the students.

161. In the Canarese branch most of the Government school

books have been introduced, but the novelty of studies in history and geography has prevented these subjects being taught to much profit as yet. It must also be borne in mind that Tamil is almost exclusively used in conversation by the Melkota Brahmans, and that the boys being habituated from infancy to that language have a difficulty in understanding Canarese. More progress however than has been made could hardly in fairness be expected, as the premises have been fit for occupation only three months, and before they were repaired no regularity could be observed in the studies for want of a suitable school room.

162. I have recommended that the Devanagari character should be employed in the Sanskrit studies, and also that arithmetic should be taught in the Sanskrit school. The masters are conscious of the deficiencies of their method, and one of them, with reference to this, expressively described the school as a horse without a bridle. The head master of the Banawar Government school being at Melkota on leave, will assist them in acquiring a competent knowledge of the modes of instruction with which they are not familiar.

163. At the time of my former visit I remarked that the boys should first be taken through a course of instruction in Canarese before entering upon Sanskrit studies, and the masters profess to have observed that a great advantage arises from following this plan. Boys who know Canarese fairly, shew more receptive power in learning Sanskrit, but those who have been taught only Sanskrit seem unable to take in any knowledge through the medium of Canarese, even though, as was said, their heads are broken in the process.

164. Owing to the large number of scholars that have joined the school it has been necessary to engage an additional master, and there are now four, two for Sanskrit and two for Canarese. The boys pay no fees, and are said to be so poor that there is great difficulty in getting them to buy books costing one or two annas each.

165. The enlargement of the premises will probably be necessary before long, but will not involve much expense, as an additional section of the temple verandah can be brought into use and will only need to be enclosed. The repairs to the present building have been very satisfactorily carried out.

166. I may in conclusion remark that much interest appears to be felt in the school by the residents of the town Both the school room and the street outside were crowded with spectators during the examination.

167. These schools have only recently received a grant-in-aid. The inspection report gives a very favourable account of the management and instruction, and general condition of the establishment.

SHETHALLI. Catholic Schools.

168. "The number of children in the boys' school is 50 and in the girls' 34, making a total of 84. In the boys' school two teachers are engaged, on a salary of Rs. 10 and Rs. 7 respectively. Fees are paid, but the proceeds are considered the perquisite of the teachers. Those who are able to do so are expected to purchase their own books, but I observed several boys were not provided with books. Three destitute boys were lodged, fed, and allowed to attend the school gratis. But from the general appearance of most of the children I should infer that their parents were tolerably prosperous. The proportion of heathen to Christian boys was very small, being about 3 per cent. With very few exceptions all were the children of cultivators.

169. "Except during harvest the attendance is very regular. The distance the boys walk, in some cases as much as two miles, is an indication of the popularity of the school. Four boys were pointed out to me who came from Maggi, a town about 9 miles to the west of Shethalli, whose expenses for board and education are paid by their parents, the boys being accommodated by their friends in Shethalli.

170. "The standard of education aimed at comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as the rule of three. Religious instruction is given daily.

171. "With the girls' school I was particularly pleased. Three native nuns are engaged in teaching. The work, in addition to that done in the boys' school, includes plain needle-work and singing. Although not so far advanced as girls in the best schools in Bangalore, the proportion of elder girls, that is girls of an age from 9 to 11, was much greater than I have been accustomed to see. I consider they read better than the boys, but are not equal to the latter in arithmetic. The facility with which they read manuscript and the neatness of their writing are very commendable. Their replies to my questions were shyly given, but were intelligent. The womens' jackets, boys' caps, and other specimens of needle-work, appeared to me to be of a substantial, useful character.

172. "The boys' school has been for many years in existence, but the girls' school was commenced about four years ago. I consider the grant has been well bestowed."

Nugur Division.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

SHIMOGA. Hindustani School.

173. This school has never been in a very satisfactory condition, and during the last few months has been disturbed by disputes arising out of the unpopularity of the nazim. After an inquiry into the case by the Deputy Superintendent, pending which the grant was stopped, it was determined to appoint another man to the office, and it is hoped that this measure will be successful in restoring order to the school and in making it more efficient. The Inspector's report on the school is as follows:—

174. "I found an attendance of 45 boys, and observed that they were better supplied with books than on the occasion of my last inspection. The classification was more judicious, and the general arrangements evinced a more systematic internal management than had previously appeared.

175. "With the assistance of the head master and a Musalman gentleman who has shewn an interest in the establishment, I examined Classes I and II, each numbering ten scholars. In the first class the Talim Nama, Kavayad i Urdu, and Gulistan, were brought up for examination. Of the two last subjects only a small portion had been studied, but the answering was general, and not confined to the upper half of the class. Arithmetic had not received due attention. Only one boy had got beyond compound subtraction. History and geography were not taught, and none of the books printed by order of the Commissioner had been introduced. The handwriting was very neat. Class II read the Talim Nama and Hindustani grammar, and pay considerable attention to writing. In arithmetic they can work sums in addition and subtraction.

176. "A few boys pay fees; the amount realized monthly from this source is said to average Rs. 1—4—0. The principal part of the expense is met by the Government grant. Since the month of November 1866, the monthly expenditure has actually been less than the grant, in consequence of a reduction in the teaching staff, and the moktasir informed me he had upwards of Rs. 100 in hand. I pointed out to him the inconsistency of calling the school a grant-in-aid school when in reality it was maintained at Government expense, and shewed him that although Government was disposed to behave very liberally towards Hindustani schools, some attempt must be made to raise funds in accordance with the rules,

or it might be considered necessary to withdraw the grant. To this he assented, and obtained the written promise of several of the inhabitants, principally officers of the Barr corps, to subscribe regularly. The aggregate amount promised was a little under Rs. 20, with a prospect, I was assured, of additions that would raise the sum to nearly the amount allowed by Government.

APPENDIX IV.

PRIVATE UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

1. The vast majority are the indigenous schools of the country, either Hindu or Mahomedan. There are, besides, a few mission schools in Bangalore, Mysore, and some of the out-stations. None of these institutions have been placed under regular inspection, but on passing through the various districts of the province, the educational officers have taken the opportunity of examining the private schools of any importance lying along their route. In some cases their inspection is invited, and in others readily welcomed. In a few, on the other hand, their visits are regarded with suspicion, and there is evidently no desire to have them repeated. As a rule, however, there is little difficulty in obtaining access to any native school, especially if the visitor is able to communicate with the master in his own language, and has some acquaintance with the customs of the country.

2. The difference between indigenous schools is generally so slight, that to have seen one is to have seen all. They may however be conveniently divided into higher and lower class Hindu, and higher and lower class Mahomedan schools. A sketch of the instruction imparted in the institutions coming under each of these heads was given in last year's report Some additional information on the same subject has been supplied by the present officiating Inspector of the First Circle, with reference to Hindu schools. He says :—

3. " I beg to give a sketch of the conduct of indigenous Canarese schools, which will indicate the popular taste, the existing standard of education, and the rate of remuneration to school masters.

4. "No entrance fee is charged. Every Friday each boy pays a trifle. On the 13th evening of each month (trayodashé) another fee, from two pie to half an anna, is expected, with a small present of betel-nut. The three following days from the 14th to 16th, being considered an unlucky time for study, are regarded as a general holiday, and the school master commonly takes the opportunity of attending to any fields or other property that he may have.

5. "Chaturdashé is the name given to the day on which this holiday commences, and before closing the school both master and pupils perform the ceremony of trayodashé pujé, or Saraswatí pujé. On this occasion flowers are offered and appropriate mantras repeated in honour of the goddess of learning. The performers surround the piled school apparatus, amongst which the master's cane is prominent. Each boy successively prostrates himself, adopting the following posture; the left ear held between the right thumb and finger, and the right ear between the left thumb and finger, the worshipper tapping the floor with his elbows. Then follows a distribution of parched rice, which has been purchased out of the fees before mentioned. This is the appropriate time for the presentation to the schoolmaster of fruit, cocoanuts, &c. The above fees are not considered any part of the school master's salary.

6. "The usual tuition fee expected from each pupil varies from one fanam to half a rupee a month. Should this payment fall into arrears, the master calls at the defaulter's house, and if no money be forthcoming generally receives payment in kind. Occasionally an arrangement is made between a school master and a speculator by which the latter becomes proprietor of the school, and secures the payment of a fixed salary to the teacher. The Keshawa Devasthana school at Hassan affords an instance. The teacher, I was informed, receives Rs. 8 a month from a Komati of the town, the latter having the right to regulate all admissions and dismissals, the amount of school fees, &c. Similar arrangements exist in the petta of Bangalore.

7. "A regular supply of betel appears to be a favourite perquisite, and the master is supposed to revel in this luxury without any addition to his household expenditure No particular boys are told off to furnish each day's supply, but it is understood that if two or three bundles are not produced, all are liable to suffer for the omission. The kóláta, or stick-dance, practised during the feast of Maharnavami, in the month of September, forms another source of income. I am told from Rs. 30 to 50 would be collected during the month, but that latterly this practice has become less remunerative.

8. "The Jaimini, Amara Kosha and Bhaktisara are the favourite books in use, the last one especially among Lingayets.

9. "The course of studies varies very slightly. It is the usual custom before dismissal in the evening for the boys to repeat the multiplication table as far as 100 times 100; then follow the names of the Hindu cycle of years; the months in Canarese, English, Hindustani and sometimes in Tamil; the days of the week in Sanskirt and Canarese; and names given to the points of the compass, with their presiding deities. The boy appointed for the evening leads, and the rest repeat after him simultaneously. The office of leader is held in rotation.

10. "The first duty in the morning, after the usual invocations, is to write out in the sand the whole of the previous evening's recital. To this course may be attributed the accuracy and extent of a Hindu boy's knowledge of the tables.

11. "Manuscripts being generally used, there is rarely any expenditure incurred for books. The study of grammar, geography and history, is objected to, as being of no assistance in obtaining Government employment or in transacting business.

12. "Boys at the age of seven or eight are considered old enough to attend school, and seldom remain more than three or four years. After that period a Brahman boy, if a vaidika, may, as a continuation of his education, learn by rote certain slokas and mantras used by priests on various religious occasions. A loukika Brahman boy probably attends cutcherry as a volunteer, under the patronage of some relative or friend. The children of merchants and tradesmen rarely aim at any further education, except that of their business."

13. The following are accounts of some of the private unaided-schools visited during the year.

Canarese Schools.

14. This town is a very considerable one, and has four or five indigenous schools, one of which belongs to the Musalmans. Of the Hindu schools, the two oldest and most important contain 50 and 40 pupils respectively. One is at the extreme southern end of the town, and the other towards the northern end.

DODDA BALAPUR.

15. The master of the first is a man named Mallappah. The occupation of keeping a school has been hereditary in his family for at least two generations back, and the people seem to repose great confidence in him. I visited his school and found 32 schol-

ars present out of 40, the registered number. The course of studies was similar to what is pursued in all the schools of this description throughout the country.

16. The only indigenous school in this town is one kept by a man named Gundappa. He has 30 pupils, whom I examined. He himself is a clever and unassuming man, and a better conducted school than his I have not seen among those of that class. He is apparently much esteemed by the inhabitants of the town. He has kept a school for fifteen years past. On the establishment of the Government school the residents petitioned that he might be the master. This was not granted, and he therefore withdrew to his native place. Eight months ago however he was re-called by a general invitation, and now has a flourishing school.

BELUR.

17. There are said to be eleven indigenous schools in Chintamani, which is a place of considerable wealth. One of these, a Sanskrit and Telugu school, kept by Krishnamachari, I reported on last year. On this occasion I visited another indigenous school of a higher class, kept by Rama Shastri and his brother Umapati Shastri.

CHINTAMANIPET.

18. It has been in operation many years, and contains about 30 scholars, a large number of whom are young men. The school partakes of the character of that at Melkota, with this difference, that Sanskrit is the only subject of study. This however is taught with a thoroughness that leaves nothing to be desired.

19. The method may be thus described:—A sloka is first read out with proper intonation, then the words are separated, or the sandhi resolved; each word is next parsed and its meaning given in Telugu; and finally the whole is freely translated into that language.

20. The text books I found in use were Bhoja Charitra, Raghuvamsha, Sakuntala, &c. In grammar the sutras of Panini were studied, of which some of the pupils were said to know about a fourth.

21. The shastris at the head of the school are exceedingly learned men. Umapati Shastri is a poet, and has received a certificate of proficiency from the Shringeri Swami.

22. I was invited to pay a visit to a school kept in this place by Gangadara Shastri. I am sorry to say I found it in a very unsatisfactory condition. Ganjur is in the Shrinivaspur taluk.

GANJUR.

23. I was requested to visit this place, which is six miles west of Goribidnur, with a view to recommending the establishment of a Government school. I found, as I had been told, that the town was larger than Goribidnur. It is in fact the most considerable place in the taluk. Apparently no means now exist for the education of the children. There are said to be fifty Brahmin families residing there, the principal members of which are all shanbogues. Besides these the town contains a large proportion of traders and shopkeepers.

HOSUR.

24. This town contains several indigenous schools, three of which have particularly come under my notice, two Hindu and one Musalman. Of the former the best is kept by a Brahman named Krishnappa, and contains 25 scholars. The other has 30 pupils, many of whom are little more than infants. The master's name is Somaiya. The two schools have been in operation for many years, and now yield an income, the former of Rs. 8 and the latter of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 a month. Of the two men, I consider the first as decidedly the best qualified teacher.

SIDLAGHATTA.

25. The Inspector says:—"I visited three indigenous Canarese schools in the town. Babu Rao, the master of a school of 15 boys, appeared to be the best qualified teacher, and stood well in the opinion of the Government school master and of the amildar."

MADGIRI.

26. "Until the establishment of the Government school the educational requirements of the place were met by a Canarese school, which, I was informed, had been in operation for more than fifty years, the present master having taken charge of it on the death of his father about fifteen years ago. It still appears to be the popular school. I visited it and found 14 boys present. The school betrayed the usual absence of system and was conducted as such schools generally are, but the boys belonged to a better class than those in the Government school, and in some subjects were decidedly in advance of them."

PAUGADA.

27. "This town, said to be about 18 miles distant from Paugada, was strongly recommended by the amildar as a station for a school, but I was not able at the time to go on there. I had an interview with some of the townspeople who happened to be at Paugada on business. From them and the talook records I learned that the population is about 1500 and that no suitable Canarese school exists."

HOSKOTA.

28. "I was informed of one Canarese school, with an attendance of 11 boys, but from all accounts it was of the poorest description and often closed.

KUNIGAL.

29. "This is a small town in the Chinnarayapatam talook. I visited the only school in the place, a Canarese one, recently opened by a Brahman, and attended by 13 boys. On stating my wish to see the school I was conducted to the spot by the kotwal. From the hurried manner in which the boys were called outside and a seat placed for me in front of the house, I perceived that my entrance was not desired, although no objection was made to my examining the boys.

HIRASAL.

30. "The whole of the school apparatus was represented by a small bundle of papers tied up in the teacher's handkerchief. No books or boards were in use. Only four of the boys could read. The multiplication table, generally thoroughly mastered, in this case was imperfectly learnt.

31. "The master was an intelligent man, apparently in good circumstances, and not dependent on the school for his living. The pupils seemed to belong to respectable families. From the teacher I learned that the school had only been twenty days in operation. All the pupils I saw lived in the town, but many more from the neighbourhood were expected.

32. "The books generally used in Government Canarese schools were not known, and no desire was expressed to obtain any.

33. "In Hassan I expected to find four indigenous Canarese schools, three in the fort and one in the petta, but of these only two are in existence and both in the fort.

HASSAN.

34. "In the Keshava Devasthana I found 15 boys, taught by a Smartha Brahman. About half the pupils were Brahmans, and the rest of different castes. The boys were very quick in using the multiplication table, and one or two performed lengthy calculations mentally, requiring addition, subtraction and multiplication; but no system of arithmetic was taught and none of the boys could work out a simple multiplication sum on a board. The books studied were such as the boys happened to bring with them, generally portions of the Jaimini and popular Canarese poems, which were learned by rote.

35. "In the potters' street I visited a school numbering 28 boys and 3 girls. The boys represented a variety of castes, wakaligaru and potters predominating. The girls were all dancing girls.

Neither the master nor any of his pupils were Brahmans. In attainments very little difference was perceptible between the boys of this school and the one referred to above."

36. This town is a very large and prosperous one, and the head quarters of a talook. It contains four private schools, in which about 50 boys are under instruction. The wish of the people is very strong for an English school, the success of the one established at Yellandur having made them desirous of possessing a similar institution.

CHAMRAJNAGAR.

37. There is one small school in the town kept by a Brahman, in which there are 10 boys, and the same number in another school belonging to the Jains. The pupils are very young and their studies very elementary. The first has been in operation two years, and the other eighteen.

MANDYAM.

38. Besides these, there is an English school kept by a Musalman, an old regimental munshi, who was invited from Maddur by the late amildar, three months ago, to teach the boys of the cutcherry officials English. He has 10 pupils, and receives Rs. 15 a month

39. "The three schools at Kodlipet were attended principally by the children of Komaties and Banajigaru. The aggregate attendance of the three amounted to 38, but was said to fluctuate according to the requirements the parents might have for the assistance of the elder children in helping to keep accounts, assist in the shop, &c. Changes amongst the masters were also said to be frequent. The attainments of the boys appeared to me rather below the common standard, for they had not mastered the multiplication table."

KODLIPET.

40. "In Arkalgode there are three indigenous schools, in which Canarese is taught. Of these, two are situated in the petta and the third in the fort.

ARKALGODE.

41. "The largest of these is one held in a basava temple, with a maximum attendance of 22 boys ; 20 were present on the occasion of my visit. Lingayets, banajigaru, and goldsmiths were the castes most numerously represented. The master is a Sudra. Telugu was taught for the benefit of 5 or 6 boys who spoke that language, the rest of the instruction was in Canarese. The attainments of the boys were such as are common in ordinary Canarese schools.

42. "The second school in the pettah, called after the teacher, Venkatappa's school, is of a similar standard as the one just described, but has only half the number of pupils.

43. "The school now in the fort was lately transferred from the petta. I did not inspect it, but learned that it contained 10 or 12 boys, of whom about 6 are Brahmans, but it is in no way superior to those I had seen."

Hindustani Schools.

44. "At the time of my inspection the Hassan Madrasa had 74 names on the register, and 68 boys were present. The pupils are divided into six classes under the care of four masters. Three Musalman gentlemen form the committee of management. The school appears to me well conducted and deserving the assistance of Government The present expenditure is stated to be Rs. 55 a month. The average amount of fees realized is Rs. 5 a month, the other expenses being met by donations and subscriptions.

HASSAN.

45. "The studies in Class I are as follows:—Persian—Araish Nama (a Persian grammar), Chehal Sabak (elementary Persian grammar), Masduri Fayuz (a more advanced Persian grammar). Hindustani—Talim Nama, history and geography of India, arithmetic as far as vulgar fractions.

46. "The apparatus belonging to the school comprises maps of the hemispheres, Europe, and Asia."

47. The Hindustani school here has been established five years, and is supported by private contributions to the amount of Rs. 10 a month, and by school fees averaging Rs. 2½ a month. Out of this sum of Rs. 12½ are defrayed the expenses of the establishment, consisting of a master and two servants.

DODDA BALAPUR.

48. I formed a favourable opinion of the school from examination of the principal boys, who had been instructed in Hindustani and Persian, some being able to read and translate from Gulistan in the latter. The master is a respectable and I should say clever man. The number of scholars is I understand 40, but my visit being on a Friday I did not see all.

49. Dodda Balapur is a large town, and contains a great number of Musalmans. I think therefore the school in question has a very legitimate claim to assistance from Government, both on account of the proportion of Mahomedan residents for the edu-

cation of whose children it affords the only means, and on account of the respectable character and creditable management of the institution itself.

50. The local Hindustani master, whom I have frequently recommended for a grant-in-aid, presented his pupils to the number of 40 or more for examination. He seems to have been carrying on their studies in a satisfactory manner, and I see no reason to alter the opinion I have already expressed regarding him.

HOONSOOR.

Mission Schools.

51. I was invited to visit the vernacular schools established in Mysore by the Wesleyan missionaries, and was taken to five schools, three for boys and two for girls. They are situated in various parts of the native town which lies beyond the fort walls.

MYSORE.

52. Of the boys' schools two were largely attended, there being from 60 to 80 pupils in each. The course of study included reading, writing, arithmetic, and other simple exercises.

53. The girls' schools had been but recently established. There were about 20 pupils in one, and less than a dozen in the other, but I believe the aggregate numbers have since increased. In the first which I saw, one or two of the girls read very fairly. The second school was held in a small shop very much in need of ventilation. The girls were just beginners.

54. "The Wesleyan Mission have a Canarese school in this town numbering about 30 boys. My attention was called to a deaf and dumb boy who had learnt to write in the school. He worked out a sum in compound multiplication rapidly and correctly, a sufficient indication that, in his case, the teacher must have exhibited considerable patience and ability for teaching."

KUNIGAL.

55. "I visited a vernacular school for boys conducted by the Wesleyan Mission at Golur, a distance of 4 miles from Toomkoor. I found 30 boys present, and was informed that the numbers generally range from 25 to 35. The master is an intelligent Brahman.

GOLUR.

56. "One pleasing feature in this school is that the attendance is not fluctuating as in many vernacular schools, but the boys who enter the lowest class generally remain about three or four years and go through the appointed course. Two or three, who had left

school the previous year, happened to be present amongst the spectators and were called forward to be examined. They wrote a good hand, were able to read well, and understood keeping accounts. Besides this, they had gone through the course of religious instruction adopted in the school. For boys of their class nothing would be gained by aiming at much more than such a course comprises. Each class was examined, and there was sufficient evidence of efficient tuition and careful supervision."

57. "The Canarese school belonging to the same mission in the town of Toomkoor is of a similar standard as to numbers and attainments."

TOOMKOOR.

58. "I was also requested to inspect a Canarese school at Gubbi for orphan and destitute boys which was established in January 1866. I found 17 boys, of ages varying from 7 to 16, who are lodged, clothed and educated at mission expense. No English was brought up for examination, but several of the boys were taught to read and write in that language. The missionary in charge gives all the lessons to the senior boys, and the lowest class is taught by a catechist. The first class contains 9 boys, whose course of study comprises grammar, arithmetic, history, geography and religious instruction. Each of these subjects had received due attention, and the attainments of the class were very creditable. The state of the lower classes was proportionately good."

GUBBI.

59. There are other important schools in different parts of the country, of which no particular accounts have reached this office. The Sanskrit Institution at Mysore, the London Mission Institution in the petta of Bangalore, with its branch schools in the Cantonment and at Alasur, the boys' schools belonging to the same mission at Malur and Anikal, and those of the Wesleyan Mission at Yedioor, Magadi and Sarjapur, may all be mentioned among such private unaided schools.